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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

James Fisk, Jr.

LYING IN STATE.

Appearance of the Body.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Coroner's Inquest

STOKES INTERVIEWED.

Apology Demanded from Spain.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1872.

FISK'S APPEARANCE.

Fifty thousand people visited the remains of Fisk before their removal from the Opera House. The body was dressed in the uniform of a Colonel. His face wore a slight expression of pain, but was otherwise natural. His cap and sword lay on the top of the casket. A large number of prominent citizens joined the immense assemblage which followed the remains.

LYING IN STATE.

A large crowd blocked up the streets around the Grand Opera House all morning. The body of Fisk was removed from his residence to the large hall of the Erie Railway Directors in the Opera House, where it was placed on a catafalque. The hall was covered with a network of black and white festoons, black drapery depending from the cornices and covering all the doors. At either end of the casket containing the body were beautiful devices of anchors, crowns, &c. On either side of the casket were national flags and the regimental standard of the Ninth Regiment and a large picture of the deceased. Stationed at the head of the casket were officers of the regiment, who bore the body from his residence to the Opera House, where it lay in state, and an immense concourse of people filed in to take a last view of the deceased.

THE PROCESSION.

Between one and two o'clock the procession formed, and the catafalque with the body was brought out. The procession started at two o'clock from the Grand Opera House, the streets and avenues being jammed with at least one hundred and fifty thousand people. The Ninth Regiment was in full force. The scene was magnificent and impressive. Denunciations of the murderer were heard in all places. A large body of police headed the procession, which marched in the following order from the Grand Opera House: A double platoon of police; the full band of the Ninth Regiment playing the Dead March in Saul; about one thousand Erie officers and employes; then the Ninth Regiment, with full ranks and arms reversed; next came the hearse, followed by Col. Fisk's favorite black charger. Following were the officers of each regiment of the National Guard; a long line of carriages, in the foremost of which were Jay Gould, President, and other officers of the Erie road. The whole procession was over a mile long.

All the windows, balconies and stoops of the houses and all the walks of the streets and avenues were crowded with spectators. The procession proceeded to the New Haven depot, where the remains were placed on a train, accompanied by officers of the Ninth regiment. Various committees left for Brattleboro, Vermont, where the funeral ceremonies will be held, none having taken place here.

RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET.

The directors of the Erie Railway today passed resolutions of regret at the assassination of Fisk, and voted to attend the funeral, the General Committee to proceed to Vermont with the body.

TWEED'S EULOGY.

Wm M. Tweed, shortly after Fisk's death, gave utterance to expressions of intense regret, and was openly eulogizing the deceased.

AN OFFER BY FISK.

On Thursday last Fisk offered to advance two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay the Police Department for December. The money was to have been furnished to-day.

GUARD INCREASED.

In consequence of the rumors last evening that the Ninth Regiment (Fisk's) intended to lynch Stokes at the Toombs, an extra police force was ordered on duty there, but the apprehensions proved groundless.

STOKES' COUNSEL.

The counsel for Stokes includes John Graham, John McKeon, Roger A. Pryor and W. O. Bartlett.

THE FEELING AGAINST STOKES.

The members of the Ninth Regiment were very indignant to-day over the assassination, and say they are determined to hang Stokes. The employes of the Erie Road express a general desire to lynch Stokes. Stokes is still in a cell at the Toombs. John Graham and the rest of his counsel held an interview with him at two o'clock. There was no excitement about the Toombs.

THE INDICTMENT OF STOKES.

President Smith, of the Board of Police, stated yesterday, that it was the intention of the prosecuting officers of the county to have indicted Stokes by the Over and Terminer Grand Jury to-day; that the Coroner's inquest was a tedious proceeding and would be set aside, as Stokes would be indicted forthwith, arraigned, and plead the same day. It is expected that the trial will take place within thirty days.

The District Attorney states that no movement towards indicting Stokes will be made until after the rendition of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

STOKES IN JAIL.

While Stokes was being taken to the Toombs yesterday he chatted indifferently with the Police Captain, and asked him if he would get him a bottle of wine, as his stomach was out of order. The Captain refused. Stokes then begged the Captain to stop and let him have a drink. This request was also refused. The Captain remarked that Fisk was very low, and was not expected to live. "I shot him in the abdomen, didn't I?" said Stokes. "I saw a wound there when they were carrying him off." The Captain described the nature of Fisk's injuries. "I heard the Ninth Regiment fellows were going to tear Mansfield's house inside out last night; is that true? If some of those Erie fellows were to run across me they would meet their match," he added. As he was crossing the Toombs court yard he said, "One year ago to-day Fisk had me arrested for embezzling sixty-five thousand dollars." He was locked up with another prisoner. His lawyers had a long conversation with him in the afternoon. After breakfast, yesterday, he said, in conversation with a reporter: "You need have no fears for me; I am not murdered. I have read the papers, and I assure you there is a tale yet untold." When informed of Fisk's death, he said: "Well, it is a sad loss to the business community, but the papers should not prejudge me by calling me a murderer. Some of the narratives read like a romance. I never wished Fisk any personal harm, never dreamed of offering him any. I could say much in my defence, but have closed my lips." On being asked if he followed Fisk's carriage down Broadway yesterday, he said, "That statement is preposterous; I rode down from Yorkville, direct, yesterday afternoon, in company with Assistant District Attorney Fellows, and John McKeon; we stopped at Delmonico's and took some lunch." He also said, "I had no knowledge, from any source, of there being any indictment found against me; had I heard such I would not have believed it, for I know there was nothing to warrant such proceedings." Reporter—It is the general impression that the severe examination of Miss Mansfield, added to the alleged remark of Judge Barnard that you were indicted, drove you to desperation; that you intercepted Fisk on Broadway and followed him. Stokes—There is not one syllable of truth in the report that there had anything occurred at the Yorkville Court to discomfose me; on the contrary I think the case was much in my favor. Reporter—Do you have any fear for the result as regards yourself? (Here Stokes took a small wallet from his pocket.) Stokes—Do you see that wallet? well, as sure as you see it, just as sure will I be acquitted by any jury that can be empanneled.

CORONER'S JURY.

The Coroner's jury will meet at Fisk's late residence this morning. It includes Marshall O. Roberts, George Opdyke, Henry Clews, David Dawes and other prominent gentlemen. The examining physician states that Fisk's brain weighed fifty-eight ounces.

The Court of Sessions is held in the Tombs building. The Coroner's Jury met there at three o'clock. No persons were admitted except witnesses and members of the press. Stokes' counsel was present; also Judge Fullerton and Chas. S. Spencer, to watch the interests of Fisk's relatives. Stokes was brought into court. He attempted to appear unconcerned. Coroner Young called the names of the jury, when Jno. Graham said there seemed to be a murderous feeling in the air, and wished to submit two legal points. The Coroner said the inquest was regular, and would not allow any interference. Mr. Graham persisted, saying he demanded that testimony be taken as to the state of Fisk's fatal wound, in order to see if he were as pacific a man as represented and if he were utterly unprotected. Mr. Graham based this point on the act of 1871, which forbids interference with the body of a murdered man before the arrival of the Coroner.

The Coroner here checked Mr. Graham, saying he would do his duty, and called John J. Redmond, the door boy of the Grand Central Hotel, who testified to the arrival of Fisk at the hotel, and asking for Miss Morse. The boy said he would see if she was in. Fisk going up a few steps ahead of him. When the first shot was fired Fisk fell, saying "Oh!" Fisk then rose, when the second shot was fired, Fisk falling and sliding down six feet. He then got up, and after looking to see if Stokes was there, walked up the stairs and was taken to the reception room. Saw Stokes with left arm on the balustrade; had something in his hand; could not see what. Stokes went into the hotel ten minutes before Fisk; did not see any of the parties again till Fisk recognized Stokes afterward.

Thomas Hart, door boy at the Grand Central Hotel, testified: Saw Fisk going up stairs; saw Stokes coming along the hall from the first parlor; he was quite pale, and walked stealthily, as if he wanted to come on some one; heard him say "Now I have you," or some such words; then he fired two shots; Fisk was on the third step, and when the shot was fired said, "Oh, don't;" Stokes put his hand in his right pocket; afterwards saw him throw something into the parlor; Stokes said, "There's a man shot there;" witness said, "Yes, you are the man that shot him;" witness then saw Stokes arrested by Patrisk McGowan while he was going toward the barber shop; witness did not assist Fisk; he followed Stokes; did not lose sight of him until he was arrested.

John Chamberlain testified: Saw Fisk at the Erie office between two and half-past two on Saturday; saw Stokes in a coupe at half-past three, looking up at the windows of the Opera House; never knew Fisk to go armed; never heard Stokes use threats against Fisk; thought Stokes was in the habit of carrying a pistol; Stokes' coupe was going in the direction of Miss Mansfield's house.

Benjamin C. Allen, stage driver, testified: Hearing two shots fired at the Grand Central, and a cry of "Stop that man," caught him coming out of the reading room and took him into the office, where Mr. Powers identified Stokes as the man.

Patrick McGowan, engineer of the Grand Central Hotel, testified: On Saturday evening a man in a light over-coat said to witness: "There's a man shot; go for a doctor." A boy following said: "You're the man that shot him," witness then followed the man and caught him as he was leaving the reading room.

Lawrence Cohr testified: Having taken Stokes in his coupe from the City Hall Park to the Hoffman House on Saturday, then to Twenty third street and Eighth avenue; at the corner of Broadway and Fourth avenue Stokes got out and walked up Broadway a full block.

The inquest was adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

SPAIN MUST APOLOGIZE.

A *Herald* Philadelphia dispatch states that in the course of a conversation at the residence of Secretary Borie last evening, the correspondent was informed that President Grant had demanded an apology from Spain about five days since. The monitors now being fitted out at Philadelphia are not intended to proceed to Spain unless that Government refuses to apologize or pay remuneration for the outrage committed on the Florida. The President does not think the outrage was an intentional insult on the part of Spain, but deems it rather the result of rashness of subordinate officers of that nation. The President and Sickles had a long conversation on the Spanish difficulty. The President is more than ever determined to exact an ample apology.

MISS MANSFIELD DISAPPEARED.

It was rumored last night that Miss Mansfield had disappeared and could not be found in the city. The rumor was generally credited, from the probability that she will be a witness in the trial.

ERIE STOCK ADVANCING.

At the Fifth avenue hotel yesterday the Erie stock was quoted at an advance of 1½ per cent. Some of the brokers assert that the stock will fall to day.

UNITARIANISM RENOUNCED.

Rev. George H. Hepworth yesterday announced his renunciation of Unitarianism and the adoption of Orthodox doctrines.

FIRE.

The Chelsea Club House, Twenty-third street, owned by the estate of James Fisk, was partially burned this morning.

TRANSFER OF STOCK.

The tranfer of stock to English parties, set down for to-day, was deferred till Friday.

MISS MANSFIELD'S HOUSE WATCHED.

A squad of police were in the vicinity of Miss Mansfield's house yesterday.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Washington, from Havre, has arrived.

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MATAMORAS, January 8.—Dispatches from Mier state that Trevino will move from Linares with a thousand men to attack Matamoras. Hinojosa, with one hundred men by the river road, will operate in conjunction with Trevino. Jaurezists report that Saltillo has been reoccupied by Cespedes. Cortina telegraphs that Quiroga has retired from Mier. Cortina is moving to occupy the place immediately.

CUBA.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, January 8.—In view of the departure of the United States frigate Congress to escort the steamer Hornet to the United States the Spanish war steamer Charraca has discontinued her watch of the latter vessel, and returned to Santiago de Cuba. The iron clad Sargassa returns to Havana. It is asserted that the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, watching the Virginia at Aspinwall, will also return to Havana.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

QUEENSTOWN, January 8.—The health of the Prince of Wales has so greatly improved that his physicians deemed it unnecessary to continue bulletins.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Cuba from New York arrived.

LONDON, January 8.—The steamship Cambria has arrived out.

FRANCE.

PERSONAL.

PARIS, January 8.—Minister Washburne has gone to Nice for the benefit of his health.

The defeat of Victor Hugo for the Assembly has been confirmed.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations Confirmed.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1872.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

Northerly winds with partially cloudy and clear weather are probable for Tuesday in the Southern and Gulf States; a rising barometer and clearing weather from Virginia to New York; cloudy weather in New England, the highest pressure move northeast to Pennsylvania; a falling barometer and southerly winds prevail from the upper lakes to the Missouri valley, and threatening weather with rain extend eastward into Montana during Tuesday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf States to-night.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed Patrick Sinnott as Indian agent at the Grand Road agency, Oregon; Robert G. Stewart, Receiver of Public Moneys at Olympia, Washington Territory; Alfred E. Shannon, of Nevada, Register of the Land Office at Austin, Nevada; James W. Patterson, Postmaster at Humboldt, Kansas; Christopher F. Coffin, Postmaster at Madison, Indiana; T. B. O'Doneal, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, vice Meacham, removed; Lewis B. Brashear, of Ohio, Register of the Land Office in Pembina District, Dakota; N. H. Hawlings, Register of the Land Office at Camden, Arkansas; D. Grant, Frederick to be Second Lieutenant, vice Pierce, deceased, in the Fourth Regiment of cavalry.

ESTIMATES SENT TO THE HOUSE.

Secretary Boutwell to-day sent to the House estimates for appropriations to supply deficiencies in the years 1871 and 1872. The aggregate amounts to one million two hundred thirty-two thousand dollars

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Board of Civil Service Examiners find no provision made for bringing applicants to Washington for examination.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1872.

The Advisory Board for reforming the Civil Service are now organized, with Geo. Wm. Curtis as President. They hold their meetings in the Patent Office, which is most appropriate for such a field of inventive genius as they have laid out for themselves. Like many other patent contrivances this seems to work badly, and without sufficient friction. Having occupied a couple of weeks of interim since the President proclaimed that it would be put in force without working at its machinery the board find that without more time and study they can not make it go at all. Hence, though it is now in force, there have been cases already where the needs of the service required it to be broken through, because vacancies could not continue to wait without great loss and inconvenience.

In view of the inconsistencies of the system of open, indiscriminate competition in the appointments to office, it is shrewdly suggested that President Grant, being pressed on all sides by Democratic and other opponents as well as officious friends, has conceived the idea of applying his own doctrine to his patronage, the scheme of reform, viz: to let a bad law be strictly administered in order to get rid of it effectually. Its want of statesmanship and incompatability with our American system of Government will be manifested as soon as it shall be sufficiently tried.

It contained a singular anomaly to freely open the appointment of nearly all the Federal offices not only to Democrats, but also to those who represent the most disloyal and rabid antagonism to Federal authority, while throughout the country *elective officers* representing both parties lead in political campaigns and while running for constable, school directors, sheriffs, &c., &c., uniformly represent Democracy as fed faced and furious in its political aspirations for office against the party which it seriously demands shall give them an equal chance *in all appointed offices* after the Republicans have won them. If these Democrats and their allies are really opposed to men holding political office and fear its evil tendency, it is difficult to see why they continue their efforts to elect their own political favorites. But, if they, as well as the Republicans, give up their contest for offices throughout the country, because the public good requires that all offices should be clear of political influence, then the system of having political parties comes immediately to an end, and with it ends the system of the elective franchise whose universality in connection with the submission of the minority to the will of the majority, is especially and peculiarly a cardinal principle of our Government.

There is in fact no practical distinction between officers elected and officers appointed, State officers and United States officers. They all fill their offices for the good of the public, either at large or in particular localities, and the same reasons exist why political influence should not be used in the case of State, county and township officers as can be applied to those of the Federal Union, but the consistent application of such a principle tears up the very foundation of our representative republic, by obliterating the franchise altogether.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TRIALS.

The evidence adduced before the United States District Court at Columbia S. C., shows a state of affairs so fiendish as to be incredible. The most abundant proof exists that nearly all the whites in the States had joined the Ku Klux, including ministers, lawyers and doctors, and that their raids were numerous and terrible. Only among savages can their equal be found. White men and children as well as black were stripped and whipped, and the blacks generally smashed with axes after chastisement. The number of victims is surprisingly large, and the country is now suffering from too much amnesty; and from its refusal to punish the crimes of the Libby Prison and of Andersonville.

All these Ku Klux are moreover the allies and supporters of those "Reform Republicans" who are so earnestly engaged in forming an alliance with the remains of Tammany and the Ku Klux to overthrow the Republican party for the purpose of bringing these human fiends forward as the rulers of the nation.

THE APPRENTICE QUESTION.

A. M. Clapp, the Congressional printer having requested the Bookbinders' Union to modify their rules, so as to allow him to appoint an additional number of apprentices, and having received its refusal, replies in a spirited letter that he will not be bound by any restriction in this respect, and will appoint as many apprentices as he sees fit. The same question had already arisen with the Printer's Union, who restricted that immense establishment of three hundred and fifty compositors to seven apprentices. It, however, yielded gracefully to Mr. Clapp's notification that he would employ twenty hereafter, and thus avoided a contest which would have proved disastrous to them. It was only the extraordinary firmness of Mr. Clapp which compelled the union here to allow colored printers to work.

The Congressional printer is entitled to the thanks of parents in all large cities for his example in resisting the tyranny of Trades' Unions, that prevent the learning of useful trades on the part of our youth which is their inalienable birthright.

AN INDIAN TALK.

The various religious societies throughout the country who take special interest in the welfare of the Indians will send their executive officers to Washington next Thursday and meet the Commissioners by invitation of the board for the purpose of discussing and adopting measures to improve the condition of the Indians. The Indian rings who desire to return to the old agency system of plunder are constantly introducing extravagant stories against the success of the present peace policy, and I hope that authoratative information will be brought to light through the conference proposed.

The old corporation debt of this city is ascertained to be $1,966,993 27, and the total value of property owned by the city is $2,145,198.58. C. M.

—A fire at the Winsdor & Annapolis Railway depot, at Halifax, N. S., on Sunday night, destroyed the engine house and eleven locomotives. It is reported that one man was buried in the ruins.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

CONGRESS.

Bills Introduced.

THE CUSTOM SERVICE.

The Income Tax.

LAND GRANT DISPUTE.

The Shipping Interest.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1872.

SENATE.

CHARGES AGAINST SCHURZ.

Mr. SCHURZ had an article from the New York *Times* read making certain charges against him. He said he took notice of the article as he esteemed the paper the administration organ of the metropolis, and was part of a system of warfare against him and other Senators.

Mr. Schurz then reviewed the charges one by one and pronounced each a falsehood.

THE CUSTOM SERVICE.

Mr. FENTON called up his bill, reported from the Finance Committee, to re-organize the customs service, and addressed the Senate at length, setting forth existing abuses. He pointed out as the most noticeable feature of the present custom system the enormous emoluments of collectors, naval officers and surveyors, as a pernicious practice, by which they are obtained. From an incomplete report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the United States received from the fines, penalties and forfeitures between January 1st, 1868, and November 30th, at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, the amount of $1,163,577, from which amount there was paid to collectors, naval officers and surveyors $305,427. From June 1st, 1870, to July 31st, 1871, the collector at New York collected fines, penalties and forfeitures amounting to $692,814, of which his share was $549,200.

The receipts of the principal officers of the port of New York cannot be less than sixty thousand dollars per annum—more than is paid to the President, the members of the Cabinet and Judges of the Supreme Court combined.

Mr. Fenton said the temptations of perquisites gave the officers an interest in the encouragement of frauds, and referred to the fewness of the cases in which prosecutions were had by the Government. He then spoke of the abuses of special agency systems, saying the bureau established in New York had been devoted to the espionage of merchants, who are entirely at their mercy. A comparison of the expenses in the office of Murphy and Grinnell during a given period showed a difference in favor of Grinnell of $266,907. The old charges against the Custom House were maintained. An earnest appeal was made for the passage of the bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. TRUMBULL, to further regulate the appelate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. CARPENTER, authorizing the President to accept the resignation of judges permanently disabled, and the continued payment of their salaries.

By Mr. POMEROY, for the relief of settlers of Osage Indian lands in Kansas.

Mr. SUMNER presented several petitions and memorials for the passage of his

SUPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Committee on Retrenchment was authorized to continue its investigations.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced prohibiting States or municipalities collecting pilotage or port charges; establishing the Southern Transportation Company in New Mexico and Colorado, and incorporating the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

Mr. COX, recognition of belligerent rights of Cuba; also to amend the telegraph act of July 24, 1866.

Mr. MYERS, repeal of the income tax for 1871 and subsequently.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.), in relation to the Advisory Board of the Civil Service.

Mr. BARBER, granting to the State of Wisconsin the islands in the Wisconsin river.

Mr. FINKELBURY, to amend the internal revenue bill; also authorizing the transfer or exchange of two irregular strips of land adjoining the Marine Hospital at St. Louis; and to prevent further sales of public lands for tillage.

Mr. KERR, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River.

Mr. WELLS, for the sale of unsurveyed swamp or overflowed lands; also for the survey and improvement of the Missconade river.

Mr. MCCORMICK, extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal.

Mr. TYNER, to authorize the survey and sale of land reclaimed by drainage in Beaver Lake, Indiana.

Mr. LOWE, for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas; also for the relief of settlers on Osages land in Kansas.

Mr. RUSK, for a public building at La Crosse, Wisconsin; also making La Crosse a port of delivery.

Mr. SLATER, for the survey of the port of Oxford, Oregon; also for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Colorado and Williamette rivers.

Mr. LYNCH, a resolution requesting the President to ascertain the views of the European Governments relative to an Atlantic and Pacific ship canal.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to relieve American built vessels from import duties on articles entering into construction, repair and use. He moved the previous question, but was not sustained—59 to 64—

Mr. DAWES stating that the subject was already before the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. LYNCH consented to refer, but a discussion arose, Messrs. COX and ELDRIDGE expressing the belief such action would be the burial of the bill as that committee had been the grave of all such matters, and Mr. DAWES remarking that the committee did not have time to dig any body's grave. The yeas and nays were demanded, when the morning hour expiring, the bill went over till next Monday.

INFLUENCING LEGISLATION.

Mr. SLOCUM asked leave to offer a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether the visit of a large number of federal officers in New York State to Albany to influence the organization of the Legislature is consistent with the civil service policy adopted by the department, and if not, whether they have been reprimanded or otherwise punished.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) objected.

Mr. COUGHLAN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the conduct of the judicial officers in the

LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE MUDDLE.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) objected.

CIVIL SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. UPSON, the Committee on Civil Service Reform was instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing for appointments to be made from States in proportion to the population, giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

INCOME TAX.

The resolution offered by Mr. KELLOGG before recess, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the income tax, came up. On motion to suspend the rules for its adoption,

Mr. DAWES demanded the yeas and nays. Not suspended—yeas 91, nays 81.

Yeas.—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber, Beck, Beveridge, Bird, Blair (Mich.), Blair (Mo.), Brooks (Mass.), Buffinton, Coghlin, Dawes, Dubose, Duell, Ely, Frye, Garfield, Getz, Goodrich, Harmer, Hazelton, Hernden, Hoar, Hooper, Houghton, Kelly, Kellogg, Ketcham, Killinger, Lampart, Lynch, McClelland, McHenry, Merriam, B. F. Myers, Monroe, Leonard, Myers, Negley, Niblack, Peck, Peters, Potter, Randall, E. H. Roberts, W. Roberts, Roosevelt, Sessions, Sheldon, Shellabarger, Sherwood, Slocum, Smith (N. Y.), Snapp, Snyder, Starkweather, Strong, Swann, Twitchell, Upson, Wakeman, Waldron, Wells, Wheeler, Williams (N. Y.), and Winchester. Total 70.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Barber, Barry, Beatty, Bright, Buckley, Burchard, Burdett, Buttler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Caldwell, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Crebs, Crossland, Donnan, Dox, Duke, Dunnell, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Finckelburg, Foster (Mich.), Garrett, Hale, Hancock, Handley, Harper, Harris (Va.), Havens, Hay (Ill.), Hazleton (Wis.), Hereford, Hibbard, Holman, Kerr, Leach, Lewis, Lowe, McCormick, McCrary, McKeeler, Mercer, Morgan, Orr, Packard (Ind.), Palmer, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Pierce, Platt, Poland, Porter, Read, Rice (Ill.), Rice (Ky.), Rusk, Seeley, Shanks, Slater, Sloss, Smith (Ohio), Speer (Ga.), Sprague, Stevens, Stevenson, Terry, Turner, Tyner, Van Trump, Waddell, Waldron, Walls (Fla.), Willard, Williams (Ind.) and Wood—80.

LAND GRANT DISPUTE.

Mr. MOORE (Illinois) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the dispute about land grants between the St. Joseph, Pikes Peak and other railroads, the issue of patents to be in the meantime suspended.

Mr. WOOD favored the inquiry, provided it extend to the reported suppression by the Interior Department, at the instance of a Senator of the opinion by the Attorney General, adverse to the parties interested in the patents. He had heard that the Attorney General had been on that account obliged to retire from the Cabinet.

Mr. MOORE said he understood that the Atchison and Pikes Peak Railroad Company had received assignments of public lands from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, which assignments the latter had no right to make. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a joint resolution to

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION,

making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Rejected—81 to 65, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. MCKEE introduced a bill

REMOVING DISABILITIES

from certain persons in Mississippi. Passed.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of paying

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS

mustered into the service under the first call for troops in excess of the required number.

THE INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, the Indian Committee was directed to inquire into the subject of Indian annuities, pensions, bounty lands and treaties.

Adjourned.

LEGISLATURES.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the House fifty-two members were present. Resolutions were passed calling on the Governor for his message, which was thereafter sent and read. The Governor recommends a modification of the registration and election laws, the printing and revenue laws, and recommends the repeal of the Metropolitan police law by substituting the system in existense at the organization of the present Government, giving the control of the police to the city and limiting expenses to four hundred thousand dollars annually, instead of eight hundred thousand now required. He recommends the enactment of a law limiting the expenses of the General Assembly to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. He reviewed the enormous expenses of the House of Representatives under Speaker Carter's administration, and shows that the last session cost the State over seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars, an average cost of $17,300 for the session, or one hundred and twenty six dollars and fifty-seven cents per day for each member. He shows that Carter appointed over eighty clerks on the Enrolment Committee, when but one hundred and twenty-six bills were passed during the entire session, and the work could have been done by eight or ten clerks. He recommends the repeal of the act creating the State House Commission, involving a million and a half dollars. He recommends thirteen other specific reforms on various subjects. He takes strong ground against and declares opposition to appropriations for any purpose except the necessary and legitimate expenses of the Government. The leading recommendations of the Governor, if carried out, would save the State and city annually $1,210,000. The Governor has vetoed sixteen bills passed by the last General Assembly, involving two and a half million dollars, including some annual appropriations.

After the reading of the Governor's message, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, do hereby approve of the recommendations of the Govenor on the subject of reform as far as they go, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to carry them out as far as we are concerned.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted regarding absent members, the Carterites, to the effect that at the hour of one o'clock on Wednesday, January 10th, if said members of the House do not return here and resume the discharge of their duty as legislators, this House will proceed to expel them therefrom.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 8.—The inauguration of Gov. J. D. Noyes took place this afternoon in the rotunda of the State House, in the presence of the members of the General Assembly, State officers and a large number of citizens from various portions of the State. Gov. Hayes, in a few words, introduced Governor elect Noyes, who delivered the following inaugural address: Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—In accordance with the expressed will of the people, I appear before you to-day to take the oath of office and to assume the duties of Governor of Ohio. I do not fail to appreciate the important trust confided to my charge, or honor too little the merit of being selected as chief magistrate of a State numbering nearly three million inhabitants and standing high in the nation on account of their intelligence, virtue and material prosperity of its citizens. It is fortunate that the emergency of our civil war and the heavily burdened years which followed it have passed away, so that there is less need than formerly of those high administrative abilities and that experience in political affairs which made the State of Ohio pre-eminent when exercised by my predecessors. While I may not expect to rival them in successful administration, I shall hope not to be outdone in zeal for the public good and in honest effort to promote the best interests of those over whom I am called to preside. To this end I invoke the support and co-operation of the law-making branch of the State Government. Propriety and the prevailing custom make it the duty of the retiring Governor to communicate to the Legislature such recommendations as in his judgment may be necessary. This service has been so well performed by Governor Hayes that I do not feel called upon to repeat or modify any of his suggestions. It may not be improper for me, however, to add the remark that some amendment to existing legislation seems to be desirable with reference to the manner of selecting juries in our courts. The habit of filling the panel largely from bystanders who are present in the court room for the purpose of jurors opens the door for corrupt and dishonest practices, at variance with public morals and subversive of justice. It is feared this evil is too common, especially in large cities, and your attention is respectfully invited to the subject. There does not seem to be at this time any pressing demand for extensive legislation and therefore congratulate the Senate and House of Representatives upon the prospect of a short and harmonious session. Inasmuch as the Constitutional Convention will assemble during the present year, and will undoubtedly make many changes with regard to the powers and duties of the legislature, enactments which otherwise might seem to be desirable may well be deferred for the present. It is great satisfaction to know that the internal improvement and development of the State are being carried on successfully by individual enterprises and private capital. Railroads and telegraph lines are being rapidly extended into parts of the State heretofore more or less inaccessible, whereby districts rich in coal, iron and agricultural resources are brought near to ready markets. Our multiplied industries are wanting labor from other States and furnishing employment and homes to emigrants from other lands. Towns and cities are being built with an unexampled rapidity. The finances of the State are in a prosperous condition. Since the public debt grows smaller and the burdens of taxation lighter, educational advantages are brought to the doors of the poorest and humblest citizens, and the common schools of Ohio are perhaps second in excellence to those of no other State. It is our great privilege to guard them with jealous care as nurseries of the brain and heart of our youth. While neighboring cities and States have within the past year suffered almost unprecedented afflictions and have been subjected to appalling disasters, a kind Providence has dealt gently with us, and has crowned our lives with prosperity. Gratefully remembering all our manifold blessings, I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of the new duties in the position assigned to me. If at the end of my official term I shall be permitted to return to private life, bearing with me the respect and good will of men of all parties and conditions, in the measure enjoyed by the distinguished gentleman who to-day bids you officially farewell, I shall be fortunate indeed.

The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice Scott. Governor Noyes was then escorted to the executive chamber, where a public reception was held. The General Assembly then proceeded to the Senate chamber where the oath of office was administered to Lieutenant Governor Jacob Muller by Judge Welch. Mr. Muller, on taking the chair, made a brief speech. The State Auditor, Attorney General and School Commissioner were sworn into office into their respective offices.

CHICAGO.

Arrival of Passengers from San Francisco.

CHICAGO, January 8.—The Northwestern train last night brought through passengers, mails and express from San Francisco of the 19th, 20th, 23d and 26th of December. There were about eight hundred passengers, mostly first class, and a considerable number of through passengers by the Pacific steamer from China and Japan. These were making the trip in opposition to the time of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, and are seriously annoyed to have sacrifice time and money in taking what was represented as certainly the most expeditious route. All the passengers are decided in the expression of the opinion that their delay is in a great measure due to mismanagement on the part of the Union Pacific Company. Half of the time lost was spent on side tracks between Ogden and Medicine Bow, where there was not more than four or five hours' detention from snow The four trains, with a week's difference in the starting time, left Laramie and arrived at Omaha on the same schedule. At the latter point the Union Pacific authorities offered the China and Japan passengers seventy-eight dollars each in part payment of the expenses of the trip. No reason was assigned for the discrimination against the other through passengers, who suffered equal inconvenience and expense with those from the east. During a great part of the trip it was impossible to procure meals at the stations where the trains were laid up, and the passengers were compelled to subsist on crackers, canned meats and other dried food. No effort was apparent on the part of the company to put them in the way of procuring food (at their own risk), or to provide proper, means themselves. There was much suffering and loud complaint during the trip.

THE INDICTED ALDERMEN.

CHICAGO, January 8.—In the criminal court to-day Judge Tree gave his decision on the motion made and argued before him on Saturday to quash the indictment of the Aldermen who have been held to answer the charge of receiving bribes. The Judge denies the motions. The criminals will have to stand trial at Bloomington, Illinois.

NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Longstreet in Command.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—Governor Warmoth has appointed General James Longstreet as Major General of the Louisiana State Militia, and assigned them to his immediate command and the supervision of the entire militia, police and all civic forces within the city of New Orleans, and instructed him to confer with and act in concert and harmony with Major General Emery, commanding the United States troops, taking all necessary precautions to preserve the peace and subdue any spirit of turbulence or riot that may arise. All the militia organizations in the city have been ordered out. The United States troops have been reinforced by a company from Baton Rouge. General Emery's troops will only be used to preserve order.

A CARD FROM CARTER.

Speaker Carter publishes a card contradicting the report that he had surrendered himself to the Sheriff, in obedience to a process from the Eighth District Court, in which he says: I do not know that ever the Judge of the Eighth District Court, who is equal to almost anything illegal, has issued a warrant for my arrest. A proper writ served by a proper officer will be promptly recognized and obeyed by me. Permit me to say to the people of Louisiana, as legal Speaker of the only legal House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that in my judgment the course of Governor Warmoth is revolutionary and in violation of the Constitution and laws, and the Eighth District Court in support and furtherance thereof is active judicial, and I shall continue in a legitimate way to ignore and resist such to the utmost of my power. As a public officer I am sworn to support the Constitution and the State.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The President left Philadelphia for Washington yesterday noon.

—The Postoffice Department has agreed to receive mutilated currency in payment for postage stamps.

—The remains of Fisk arrived at Springfield, Mass., from New York last evening, and left at 8:50 for Brattleboro, Vt.

—Private telegrams from New Orleans represent the excitement there as intense. The present condition of affairs is likely to lead to bloodshed.

—Governor Jewell, of Connecticut has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the capture of Mitchell and David Scott, the Windsor Lock murderers.

—The Louisiana members of Congress at Washington have been in receipt of numerous telegrams from New Orleans relative to the condition of affairs. One of the dispatches says the Mayor has telegraphed to President Grant recommending a declaration of martial law, and other prominent citizens concur.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 92¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 100¼@100¾.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, one of the staunchest and most prosperous journals of the west, comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting a neat and handsome appearance.

A LARGE DELEGATION from the Lincoln Club of this city start to-day at 12 o'clock on an excursion to Harrisburg, to pay their respects to the State officials. May they have a pleasant time.

IT IS A suggestive thought that the Democrats assume entire ownership of the 8th of January anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. General Jackson, one would think, was all the military hero the country ever had worthy the honor of Democracy. Is it also a little singular that while they are enthusiastic in their praise of "old Hickory" of the past, they are exceedingly wicked in their denunciation and abuse of living military heroes, whose names will shine brightly in history through all ages.

THE LOUISVILLE *Ledger* has been very fortunate in the selection of a political editor in the person of Hon. John G. Carlisle. If the following flourish of trumpets and praise with which it introduces him to its readers be true, he should set himself up as the model editor:

"Young, talented, prudent, cultivated and sound; a man who possesses the confidence and respect of the entire people of the State, and the ability to present and defend the principles of the Democratic party; a superior lawyer, as well as fluent, graceful and logical writer; thoroughly posted in the history of the country, and the current events of the times, &c., &c.

Now, how he can defend the principles of a party that is notorious just now for having none we cannot see. If nothing can be defended then he may succeed.

WE ARE informed by our Assemblyman, Mr. Edwards, that the new license law is undergoing a most searching and thorough revision by prominent citizens, in connection with our Senators and Representatives, and that when finished it will be laid before the public for comment, and any change that may prove desirable. It is the intention of our delegation at Harrisburg to present such a bill as will meet with the emphatic approval of all parties, who are willing to have liquor sold at all, and if possible remove the annoying question outside of politics entirely.

So far as they have progressed, we think our members are on the right track, *viz:* to restrict the sale of liquors within fair and reasonable bounds, but to treat all citizens alike in the matter. However, the entire bill may be radically changed before it is submitted to the public for approval, and all comment upon it at this time is wholly out of place. At the proper time we shall give our views, frankly and fearlessly, in reference to the measure.

YESTERDAY our new Councils for 1872 were organized, and the members of both branches were duly sworn. Judging from what we know of the members of the new assembly, the management of the city affairs will, for the current year, be faithfully entrusted. The members mostly represent our intelligent business and professional classes, and having a pride and interest in the proper conduct of the municipal government will certainly do honor and credit to the city, themselves and their constituents.

The re-election of Presidents Gross and Oliver, and clerks Morrow and McMaster, was a just and fitting tribute to worthy and efficient officers whose records in the past are sufficient guarantees for their fidelity to the important trusts imposed in the future.

Hon. James Blackmore was inaugurated as Mayor of the city by the administration of the oath of office. During the late canvass some hard things in a political way were said against this gentleman, but so far as his personal character, high social position and dignity of conduct were concerned, he was above the word of reproach, and did not receive it from his most earnest political foes. He enters the office by the will and and favor of a very decided majority of his fellow citizens, and, aided by past experience, we feel assured that his administration will be crowned with success, and that he will retire from the position with increased honor and popularity.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

We have repeatedly called the attention of the Legislature, and the public, to the laws of our State on this subject. We have not argued for additional license for the Press, but simply that the honest journalist shall have the liberty to expose wrong of all kinds, whenever he shall feel that it is his duty to the public to do so. Such a law, carefully and judiciously worded will not permit the public, or any citizen, to be outraged, any more than the present libel law permits it; but it will allow the jury to decide in case of suit, whether the language used was justifiable or proper. As it is now, no latitude is given the Press to speak of the grossest of characters, or of the most flagrant and cruel acts of injustice and inhumanity. Although considered the sentinel on the watch towers, whose duty is to expose and defeat all evil machinations, and guard the public from impositions and shams of every kind, yet the Press, when it uses this power, does so with the full knowledge that imprisonment and fine may be its reward. Although the very purest and best of motives may urge a journalist to speak out plainly and boldly in the interest of the public, in his denunciations of wrong, yet he finds little sympathy from that public, and no mercy or justice in court, against the suit of the vilest criminal.

We have often been urged by good citizens, to use our columns against the grossest of abuses, the most apparent of impositions, the most palpable of frauds and swindles; have been beseeched to speak out plainly and denounce candidates as wholly unfit for office, ministers, as wolves in sheep's clothing, officers, as bribed villains, and in some cases the evidence of the charges has been produced, and we have been compelled to remain dumb, for fear of making ourselves liable to a prosecution, and conviction under the present law of libel. What we might have said on such occasions would have prevented flagrant injustice, and its truth could have been clearly established in court; but we should have suffered nevertheless, and we been indicted for libel. Men have often expressed wonder that we should remain silent when a word from us might have enlightened the public, and exposed some heartless scamp, and yet it is clearly apparent that we had no legal right to utter a syllable.

We do not forget the sacredness of private character, nor the axiom, that all men should be considered innocent until proved guilty, and we are almost daily reminded of the lack of consideration shown members of the newspaper fraternity in dealing with their fellow men. We would not remove a single safeguard allowed society by law, nor grant to any one the privilege of blackmailing, or traducing the character of a citizen through false or malicious motives. It is far better that many guilty escape, rather than one innocent should suffer, but where a charge has been made, the truth of which can be proven, and where all absence of malice is apparent, we would have the law so made that such a publication would not be a libel. The very essence of a libel, as it appears to us, is a malicious, or false statement against one's character, and how can a man be wrongfully disgraced, or secure other than his proper due, by telling the whole truth?

It is held by some, that no matter how vicious, or shameless, or tyranical, or dangerous a person may be, the Press has no right to expose him. With such, the argument that a duty is due the public from the Press, falls to the ground. But can there be an objection to one accused of libel, justifying his acts in the minds of a jury, the same as is permitted to all other classes of defendants in criminal cases? Do the facts justify the act? We hope to live long enough to see a true liberty for the Press, all muzzles removed, and editors allowed to prove in court, the purity of their motives, and the truth of their assertions.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The fact presented in the late message of Governor Geary that there are in Pennsylvania more than seventy-five thousand children receiving no education other than that derived on the streets, while the public schools afford ample facilities for their admittance and training, starts again the important question whether a system of compulsory education should not be adopted. In reviewing the able report of Professor Wickersham, the Philadelphia *North American* comments as follows:

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania has just been made public, and contains many facts truly gratifying. There is an increase over the previous year of 1,488 schools, 409 teachers, 5,723 pupils, and $809,157 in the expenditures. By some strange arrangement the city of Philadelphia was a long time excluded from these reports, and never appeared in the annual statements of the department, so that when the reports were quoted in distant States they invariably did injustice to the State by giving figures that were far below the real ones. But this is rectified now, and looking at the progress of the State at large, the present report is worthy of attention. It gives the entire expenditure upon schools, including orphans' schools, at $9,100,928 33.

The Superintendent calls attention to the fact that the increase in the expenditures on schools in the past seven years has been more than equal to the entire outlay seven years ago, from which our readers may draw their own conclusions as to the shocking neglect of education in the interior of the State prior to the adoption of the new school law, which established the office of County Superintendent. It may be safely assumed, however, that even in its present improved condition the public school system of the Commonwealth is far below the requirements of the times, and that 834,644 pupils are too few for a population of three and a half millions. Long experience has convinced all connected with education in Pennsylvania that nothing but sheer compulsion can be depended upon to drive the school system ahead properly. While the original school law left it optional with school districts to act or not, a large number refused to do anything at all. These were known as non-accepting districts, and ignorance became so dense and deplorable that at length the Legislature, after a sharp struggle, made the school laws obligatory upon all districts, and compelled all to act.

Yet even the mean and narrow-minded views of local authorities led them to refuse to levy adequate school taxes, so that the public schools were miserable affairs. Nor was it until the last school law established the office of County Superintendents, with power to act, that the real education nakedness of the land was developed. We doubt if the local authorities in many parts have yet risen to a proper performance of their duties, as the country school-houses are notoriously mean affairs, miserably built and worse provided. Our conclusion then is, that for very much of this State, compulsory education is a necessity. When it is once established the local authorities will do their duty, and not before.

It is assumed that there is no necessity for it in Philadelphia, because the people generally are anxious to get their children educated, and there are five thousand more applicants than can be accommodated. We were rather surprised to hear this, in view of the large amounts of money spent in constructing new school houses, but on inquiry we have been led to believe that most of this money has been spent in rebuilding old school houses. What, then, shall we do if we have education made compulsory? To this inquiry the Hon. Edward Armstrong, whose recent able address to the members of the Legislature has attracted attention, replies with a practical proposition that the Board of Education shall be empowered at once, upon the adoption of the compulsory system, to rent places for new schools, which can be had everywhere without difficulty.

This would largely increase the expenditures of the department of education, but we do not think that this should be a difficulty where the education of the people is at stake. There can be no doubt that thousands of children are now growing up in ignorance in Philadelphia through the inadequacy of our free school accommodation. For the poor little ragamuffins of the streets we fear the schools are too nice and respectable. The children are ashamed to go in their rags and dirt, and we have no provision for this class. Thousands more have to labor for a subsistence, and can only spare the evening to gather an education. It is plain that for them there should be night schools.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

THE Chicago Evening *Journal* says: The most important news from any State Capital is the intelligence of the renomination of Senator Sherman by the Republican caucus of the Ohio Legislature. There has been a desperate fight against him, especially by the Free Trade League. A late number of the *Nation* made an elaborate assault upon him, and the whole power of the League has been centered on one point of attack. His record was shown up, and it was proved that as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, Mr. Sherman had always acted in the interest of protection. This allegation was not denied. The issue raised was squarely met. The result was that on the informal ballot the Sherman vote was sixty-one, and the highest number reached by an opponent was five. Never was an opposition more impotent. Gen. Garfield, the pet of free traders, mustered only one vote.

The chairmanship of the committee to which are referred all bills effecting revenue will now remain in the hands of a man who can be trusted most implicitly. The triumph of Sherman is a cause of national rejoicing. Every citizen who has the best interests of the country at heart, and who understands the conditions of material thrift, sees in the success of Sherman an assurance of continued national prosperity.

THE Missouri *Republican* thus covertly returns to the question of the removal of the National Capital. After saying that Alexis had refused an invitation from the President to return to Washington it says: Aside from the diplomatic significance of this declination, we hold it to be an evidence of good taste and sound sense on the part of his imperial highness. What a stranger, and particularly a distinguished foreigner, can wish to visit Washington for a second time—unless it be on urgent business—we cannot imagine. There is less to see and enjoy there than in any national capital in the world, and both nature and art have seemingly exhausted their resources to mask the city as disagreeable, inconvenient and expensive as is consistent with human habitation. A clumsy mansion with a live President in it; several other smaller and clumsier mansions containing his secretaries and their families; a ponderous structure, which seems to be an unsuccessful combination of the architectural peculiarities of St. Peter's and the Parthenon, where the law machinery and legislative windmills are located; a few finished and unfinished public buildings; a half finished stone pile in the memory of the Father of his Country; a liberal assortment of abominal statuary and villanous pictures; streets without end or beginning, and a magnificent mob of tutored and untutored Africans—this is the sum total of Washington's attractirns. We are not surprised that Alexis got out of the place as soon as possible, and that he will ever willingly return thereto, we utterly refuse to believe. He is having a much more delightful and refreshing season in the commercial metropolis of the great valley, with a first class buffalo hunt in prospect, than could possibly be obtained in that overgrown village on the banks of the Potomac, where none but office holders and tough congressmen can possibly survive three months.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* speaks thus severely of the editor of the *Tribune*: What in the name of common sense could induce Mr. Greeley to make such an exhibition of weakness and folly before the Senate Committee of Investigation at the Custom House yesterday? Is he demented, or in his dotage? Can he have forgotten that he has year after year, and in hundreds of cases, recommended the appointment of Custom House officers, on the ground that they were zealous and reliable politicians? Has he not often complained in the *Tribune*, in letters and in conversation, that Whig and Republican Administrations did not turn their opponents *out*, and put their friends *in* the Custom House? Did he not recommend Whigs to General Harrison and General Taylor, and Republicans to Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, for offices of Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, &c., because they would not only discharge their duties faithfully, but would prove efficient supporters of the Administration? Did he not induce General Grant to appoint the swindler Bailey? Did not his brother-in-law obtain office on his recommendation, and did not the brother-in-law attempt to coerce Collector Murphy into dividing the general order business by the terrors of the *Tribune*? Have not Federal officers in former times, with Mr. Greeley's hearty approval taken an active part in conventions? * * * * * * *

Who, alas, that knew Horace Greeley before he became the victim of that

"Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself
And falls on 't'other side,"

could have believed it possible that he could ever have reached his present condition—a condition which excites the compassion or the contempt of the great party which was once proud to acknowledge him as the representative of their principles, sentiments, and sympathies?

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: Mr. Greeley is "hoist by his own petard," in a fashion which is at once interesting and instructive. For several months in the summer and fall the New York *Times* declared in terms more truthful than elegant that Mayor Hall was a thief. When the proprietor of that paper was summoned before the Grand Jury to testify in the case of Hall, he declared that he personally, could not show that the Mayor had stolen anything, for he had obtained his information from other parties. Thereupon the *Tribune* began to assail the said witness, and it held him up daily to the scorn and contempt of the community as a man who made charges which he could not sustain. Recently the *Tribune* has been attacking the officers of the New York Custom House savagely, because of their alleged participation in certain crimes. According to Mr. Greeley there are no depths of corruption which these persons have not sounded; and it may be that he spoke the truth. But when he came before the Senate Investigating Committee it appeared that Mr. Greeley's information concerning these abuses had been received from second or third hands, and some of them very unclean hands at that. And he, too, had no personal knowledge of any of the facts upon which he based his application of hard names to the persons assailed by him. And now the *Times* has Mr. Greeley in a particularly tight place, and if it does not pick the beam out of the eye of the philosopher with even more industrious attention to business than the philosopher displayed in extracting the mote from the eye of Mr. Jones, it will be because the *Times* has lost its wonted energy.

THE New Orleans *Republican* says: The struggle that is now going on in this State is not, as has been alleged, one between different factions of the Republican party. It is a fight to the outrance between the Republican party, on the one hand, and the Democrats, aided by certain renegades and deserters from our camp, upon the other. In the opposition we do not find the name of one single leader who is not known as a Democrat, and the prospect of office induced him to enlist under the popular banner. That these men have deceived many members of the party who are not able to foresee the result, we are well aware. But the fact is patent that a large number of the members who have been charged with the most important interests by their constituents, have proved recreant to their trusts and gone over to the enemy in the crisis of their party's fate. This is not only shameful, but it is suicidal, for after the Democrats have used them to disrupt and disorganize the Republican party, they will have no further use for the tools by which it was accomplished. They will love the treason, but despise and degrade the traitors. For three years the Republicans have been able to present an unbroken front to the enemy. Open assaults, wily flattery, and specious promises have alike failed to effect a breach, and would have failed still but for the defection of the bad and the begullement of the weak men to whom a confiding people have committed their dearest interests.

THE Missouri *Democrat* says: Napoleon told one of his marshals at Austerlitz never to interrupt an enemy when you see him making a mistake; and this is perhaps as good a maxim of guidance for politics as for war. Nevertheless, we cannot resist the temptation to tell General Blair that, from his own party standpoint, he makes a great mistake when he tells the people that if they elect a Democrat, General Grant and the Republican Congress will prevent his inauguration. Of course it is not true, and Blair does not believe it, but merely as a party expedient it is calculated to produce an effect precisely the reverse of that intended. In so far as the Democrats persuade the people that a Democratic President would not be allowed to take his seat, in precisely so far do they injure themselves and their prospects, and help the Republicans and the prospects, of a Republican candidate. All this is because the people of this country, however they may differ as to political issues, have made up their minds against war and strife as a means of political success. There is not a Democrat in the land to whom peace is not more important than Democratic success; and hence when ranting demagogues like Blair express the opinion that the election of a Democratic President means war, whereas the election of a Republican means peace, he helps the cause he fain would hurt, and hurts the cause he fain would help. With this explanation we are perfectly willing that Mr. Blair should repeat his time honored prediction in every town and county in the State.

AN important land claim has just been made in Haverhill by Mr. J. W. Stearns, of Andover, Mass, and late of California, in which property to the value of $300,000 or more is involved. The claimant represents that one of his ancestors held a life interest in this land estate, which he disposed of to the late Hon. James H. Duncan, who, supposing the title undisputed, has since sold the land to various parties, which, by improvement, has become very valuable. The claim covers most of the estates on Fleet street and numerous estates on Main and Winter streets, embracing Odd Fellows' Hall, Masonic Hall, the City Hall, Music Hall, Tilton's Hall, the First Methodist Church and the steam mill belonging to the Duncan estate, and much other property. The counsel in the case is said to be Mr. Saunders, of Lawrence, and the parties are confident that the claim is a good one. The appearance of the party to assert the claim was the first intimation given in that city of its existence, and has consequently produced quite a sensation in business circles.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Hamilton, Canada, says: The other day as Mr. Boyle was walking up Cannon street, in company of a friend, he was suddenly attacked by a goat, which ran at him from behind and knocked him down on his face, and his friend had to take the aggressor by the hind legs, pulling the horns out of Mr. Boyle's body. So fierce was the attack that Mr. Boyle's intestines were penetrated. While Mr. Boyle was on the ground two more goats seized him with their teeth and tore his cap to pieces, besides damaging his clothes. Mr. Boyle was removed to his residence on Hughson street. Dr. Bates was immediately called in and pronounced him in a very precarious condition.

Too Bad.

The Chicago *Post* says: In her last lecture Anna Dickinson says: "I never was insulted but once, when a man in a railroad car pressed my foot with his. I looked him sternly in the eye and said, 'If you repeat that I will call the conductor and have you put off the train.'" That reads well, but Anna didn't tell all of the story. The man repeated the insult, and Anna called the conductor, who heard the statements of both parties. Anna put in her feet in evidence, and the conductor decided the man must have somewhere to put his feet, and told Anna that she should in future wear hers sideways. That's the truth of the whole matter.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

SEASONABLE WORK ON THE FARM.

[From the Baltimore American.]

With the theremometer at zero, as has been sometimes the case during the last week or two, there would seem to be but little that can be attended to on the farm at this time, and so far as the usual operations of cultivation are concerned such is the fact, but there are many matters that can be advantageously looked after during the month of January which will very materially further the work of spring when the change takes place. And here is a proper point to make that as a new year is now commencing, this is a proper time to determine our course of action and to prepare an outline for the future as far as possible. Order and system are all-important in every department of life to secure success, and in none is it more desirable or necessary than that of farming; therefore in laying out our rules of action, let us endeavor to begin right, as the first blow is sometimes half the battle, ready out then the system you may intend to pursue before you begin, and begin satisfied that it is the best suited to your interest, go ahead with zeal and energy in what you undertake. Attempt no more than you can do well, for herein lies the secret of success. Endeavor to manure every acre you may cultivate that requires the replenishing of plant food, for let it be indelibly impressed upon the mind of every cultivator of the soil that an acre well cultivated and well manured will bring more than two that are not.

WINTER PLOWING.

We have in our former numbers urged the importance of fall and winter plowing; undoubtedly the great majority of the best farmers give the preference to this system for lands of a tenacious character which are to be put into cultivation in the spring, for the reason that the atmospheric influences have a decidedly meliorating influence over the soil thus exposed to its influence in winter, and the destruction of insects is at the same time more readily accomplished. Stiff, intractable clays, by exposure to frosts when broken up, become greatly improved, and lose much of their tenacity of character, and are far more easily worked, but this work must not be performed when the soil is too wet or too dry; if too wet the furrows will be like a mess of mortar, requiring much time to disintegrate them; and if too dry the ground breaks up in hard lumps, and it becomes difficult to reduce it to a proper tilth. The land, in a word, should be just in that state when it is only tolerably moist, with water enough in it to impart a pleasant degree of co-hesiveness to the soil, to enable the furrow slices to be turned without difficulty. Let the lands plowed at this season be lapped at an angle of forty-five degrees so that the greatest surface of the upturned earth may be exposed to the action of the frost, and to form conduits for a free passage of the water between the furrows they should also be plowed deep and well.

SURFACE DRAINS.

All obstructions should be carefully watched and removed in the fields of winter grain. This should be entrusted to a reliable hand, for it is an important duty. Water stagnant in the drains has an unavoidable influence upon the roots of the young plants, causing frequently what is termed winter-killing. The need of this carefullness, therefore, must be evident at a glance.

FARM ANIMALS.

The promptings of interest, if not humanity, will secure at this extremely inclement season, due attention to all classes of animals. Warm stables properly ventilated, good fare regularly dispensed to them, well littered bedding, currying and rubbing down night and morning, and water three times a day are great promoters of health and ensurers of the strength that is requisite particularly for laboring animals, and for the well being and good condition of breeding stock and their young. Give thrice a week to each animal, two ounces each time, a mixture of equal portions of salt, ashes and lime.

FENCING AND FIREWOOD.

These should be looked after now, if not already attended to. The fence stuff should be gotten into the barn to be worked up in bad weather into posts and rails by your hands at spare times. The firewood should be gotten into its appointed place before the roads to the woods become so cut up as to make it oppressive hauling to the teams.

YOUNG CATTLE AND COLTS

Should have kind care shown so as to keep them in good trim through the cold spell. It will be found expensive and damaging to their future growth to permit them to be stinted or neglected now, as it will cost the more to enable them to make up for lost time, and their stamina can scarcely be secured in the future.

FEEDING.

If the grain you feed out is chopped it will undoubtedly be the most economical manner of feeding, and the improvement is still greater if you can steam it with the other food you give your stock.

SHELLING CORN.

It is decidedly best to shell your corn before selling it, and if you have the facility of crushing your cobs and feeding it with the corn itself a saving of one-third will be gained; the mixture of cob and cornmeal is less heating than the pure corn; it is relished by the stock, and although some doubt it, we believe that there is considerable nutriment in the cobmeal.

BREEDING SOWS

Should have warm quarters provided for them, and generous feeds of slops and roots, give them also good bedding; and

STORE HOGS

Should be kept in a growing condition, and not be suffered to stand still in their growth.

IMPLEMENTS.

This is the time (if not already attended to in the fall, when they were put away) when all plows, harrows, shovels, spades and other implements should be examined and furbished up, and gotten ready for work as soon as the season opens. The days are now lengthening, and old Sol will in a few weeks begin to make his power felt; although we will undoubtedly have some severe weather, yet opportunities before spring will frequently offer to perform some kinds of work, either on the farm or in the garden or orchard, therefore see to it that your implements of husbandry are all in good condition, so that when you have the season to work you may not be obliged to come to a standstill until you send some miles to have your tools and implements mended. The neglect of this precaution is the very best kind of evidence of bad management. Time is money, and to the farmer there never was so much force in the adage as now, when the labor is so high and precious. The same hint is also applicable to your wagons, carts, your mills, rollers and other machinery of labor, all of which, when not in use, should be kept under cover. Your harness and gearing of every kind should be cleaned, and such as requires it greased at least once a month.

MARL.

Those who have marl deposits convenient should avail themselves of every favorable moment to get out the marl and place it in such positions near the banks as will enable the mass to be dried and handy to cart to your barn yard or compost heaps when the proper time arrives; by this process a large amount of labor is saved in getting rid of the moisture before the removal.

POULTRY YARDS AND HOUSES.

These should be attended to regularly and the dung scrupulously gathered and preserved, as it is nearly or quite as valuable a manure as the best Peruvian guano; by all means, therefore, save it for a mixture with other ingredients for your hills of corn.

THE GARDEN.

As to the work in the garden but little, of course, is to be done now, and we can only refer to our former remarks as to the management of the hot beds, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Hepworth's Withdrawal from Unitarianism.

The Rev. G. H. Hepworth, Dr. Osgood's successor in the Church of the Messiah, New York, has resigned that position, saying that he is no longer a Unitarian. About forty of his people have left with him. On Sunday, Dec. 24, he preached a sermon, from which the following is an extract. It will show the change in his views:

"Dear friends, I want to talk to you very plainly and very frankly this morning, and upon a subject of the greatest importance. First, I want to speak of Christ as a theological dogma. I know very little about the science of theology, and care less for it. It was always a very dry study to me, but this dogma is the basic element of my system, and therefore I speak of it. I cannot resist the feeling—it has grown partly out of the way in which I read the Bible, and partly out of my religious consciousness. Christ's life and God's life are inextricably interwoven and interlaced. I am bound to believe in Christ's divinity, or else tear certain texts up by the roots, which I am wholly unwilling to do. When Jesus, in prayer, says, "O Father! glorify me with Thine own self, with the glory that I had with Thee before the world was!" I can not evade the conviction that the words, plainly as any words can, are intended to assert a pre-existence. If they do not distinctly say that Christ is coeval with God, then I fail to comprehend the passage. Now, you may honestly deny the fact by openly doubting the correctness of the text. But, admitting the text, the deduction is plain. Again, when he says "If a man love Me, my Father will love him, and We will come unto him, and take up Our abode with Him," I think he clearly intimates a power co-ordinate with that of God. I dont see how the conclusion can be avoided, provided you admit the correctness of the text. I do believe this. Second, having placed myself right on the dogma, I come to speak of its historical value. I believe that the dogma, as I have stated it, has saved the world, and done more than anything else to mold modern society. If Christ had been a mere man, a great reformer, the changes He introduced would have died out, and His voice, though it spoke in clarion tones, would have died into a very dim and distant echo long before this. The Church was built on the divinity of Christ—it would not have survived if it had not been—and the Church saved the seeds of the new civilization from among the ruins of the old. * * * I come lastly to speak of the institutional value of the dogma. It is the only possible basis of organization. It gives us two works to accomplish, to save ourselves and then save the rest of the world. Atheism can't organize. It never has done so; it never will. Radicalism is cold; it always seems to me like a hen brooding on stone eggs. It may warm them with the heat of her own body, but, after all, the eggs are stone, and can never bring forth life. What may not this dogma be to you? If you are weak—and who is not—you can go to Christ and get strong; if you are sinful—and who is not—you can go to Christ and be forgiven. I implicitly believe all this, and on it I would found this Church. I heartily believe it, and by means of it I would save my soul and yours.

THE fire department at Florence, Italy, according to the sculptor, Hiram Powers, consists of ten men, three equipped with pipes, four with buckets, and three with small brass fire extinguishers. Very little occasion is found for the services of these ten firemen, as all the floors and ceilings of the houses in Florence are protected with brick tiles. In Mr. Powers' house there are no joists, and a room twenty feet square has an arched ceiling of tiles which was laid by four men in four days. These floors covered with tiles, it is stated, are no colder than wood, and can as easily be carpeted. Mr. Powers recommends the introduction of Italian brickmasons into the United States to instruct our builders in this description of work.

EVERY EXPERIENCE.

If immediate attention were paid to the first invasion of the throat and lungs by disease, there would be comparatively few deaths from consumption, whilst, as it is now, and the health records confirm us in the truth of what we write, nine out of ten of those who die prematurely die of some disease of the lungs—not consumption perhaps, at first, but gradually proceeds to that age when it becomes as fixed as fate and as fatal the cholera. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is infallible in all such cases. It hinders the tuberculous deposits from settling in the lungs, and even if they have began to form a nucleus, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure dissolves and dissipates th m and carries them out of the system as so many noxious elements which have no business to be there.

The blood is restored by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to a newness of plastic power, which, in its errand of reparation, it distributes to every part, making the wheels of life to run with smoothness and regularity, and according to every function the duties which Nature has assigned it. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or 6 bottles for $7 50. Dr. Keyser's private office for lung examinations, 167 Liberty street, every day, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best assortment in the city at Jas. E. Burns & Co.'s. Remember the place—corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, here, without exaggeration, the finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet Articles in the city, such as Toilet Sets, Perfu ne Cases, Imported Colognes, Lubin's Perfumes, Rimmel's Perfumes and Coudo Ars, of every description. Also, Puff Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Holiday presents should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place where you can purchase anything at less than elsewhere in the city is at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

WINTER-PROOF SYSTEMS.

Thick boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, m ist, chilly winds which prevail at this season to transplace the warmest clothing, and are apt to affect the health unfavorably, both through the pores and respiratory organs. The safest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. So loth the blood, gently stimulate the creative functions, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitive or feeble organization, may produce consumption, diphtheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously affected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

American Watches

Of all Kinds, in Gold and Silver Cases.

NEW STYLE HOWARD WATCHES.
ELGIN WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
UNITED STATES WATCHES.
FINE STEM WINDERS.

Gold CASES made to order of any style and weight, and warranted as represented, by

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.

Waltham Watches.

One of those Watches, either in Gold or Silver Case, makes a very appropriate

Holiday Gift

Of Permanent value. A complete assortment at

HASLETT & KENNEDY,

79 Smithfield Street.

Holiday Goods.

S. M. ORR,

114 Federal Street,

CORNER PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY.

Is selling his large and fine stock of

Watches and Jewelry

At the very Lowest Cash Prices.

Call and see before making purchases.

PRODUCE—In Store and arriving

DRIED PEACHES—50 bbls choice halves.
18 sacks "
DRIED APPLES—15 bbls bright quarters.
NAVY BEANS—25 bbls choice Navy.
LARD—Prime new country in bbls and kegs.

For sale by J. R. CANFIELD,
del 14 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

AT 12½c.

Dark Delaines,

GOOD STYLES—BEST QUALITY.

AT 18½c.

TYCOON REPPS,

Good Styles, for Ladies' Wrappers.

AT 25c.

Colored Alpaca Poplins.

AT 37½c.

Black Alpaca Lustres,

WORTH 50c.

AT 50c.

PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS,

AN EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN.

AT 50c.

4-4 WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF

DRESS GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH

HORNE

& CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

Some Very Extra Bargains

IN

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS

In Linen, Cambric and Muslin, consisting of Tucked, Ruffled, Plain and Embroidered Skirts.

Night Dresses, Dressing Sacques,

CHEMISES,

Drawers, Bridal Sets, &c.,

ALL OF WHICH ARE BEING SOLD AT

VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Goods are slightly soiled, and must be sold to make room for fresh stock.

Hamburg Embroideries,

LINEN GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

TOWELS,

Fine Damask Table Cloths,

NAPKINS, DOYLIES,

At Bargain Prices.

PLEASE REMEMBER THE PLACE.

HORNE & CO.'S

New Retail Stores,

LIBRARY BUILDING,

197 and 199 Penn Ave.

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SALE

OF

BOOTS

AND

SHOES,

AT

F. A. KONOLD & CO.,

19 Fifth Avenue.

This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de9:21

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

RUBBERS,

For Winter Wear.

A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.

A FULL SELECTION OF

Ladies' and Misses'

WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

AS WELL AS

Gents' Fine Slippers,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

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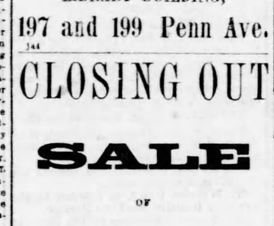

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Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents.

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A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries. send for catalogue and price list.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or Sheet Iron work.

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25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD.
200 casks Extra Manganese;
25 kegs Garlic oil's Arsenic;
500 bbls extra, No. 1 Flour Spar. For sale by J. R. CANFIELD,

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Colored Kid Gloves.

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LADIES' CORSETS,

French Woye—a Decided Bargain.

AT $1.00.

Ladies' Knit Undershirts,

WORTH $2.

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All Wool Felt Skirts,

Best Bargains of the Season.

CARPETS,

A large stock of Striped and Clan Tartan Hemp Carpets—very cheap.

4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 10-4

Sheeting Muslins,

Table Linens,
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Shirt Fronts.

WHITE BLANKETS,

Fresh and clean—just opened.

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MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

FURNACES,

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Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Church and School Committees, and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

Marbleized Slate Mantles,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oils or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES

Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

Tee most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent of fuel.

THE NEW CONE FURNACE,

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability will commend itself to all who examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. THE BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,

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Chestnut & 12th Sts.,

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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS

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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, January 6, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Bonds—1871	Saturday.	Monday.
5-20—1862	110	110¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111	111
" 1867	112¾	112¾
1868	112¾	113¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	118¾	119¾
Gold	109¼	109¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96¾	95¾
Do Scrip	90¼	90
Erie	25¾	26¾
Reading	93½ (EX DIV 90¾	
Lake Shore	89¾	89¾
Do Scrip	88¾	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	
Rock Island	108¾	107¾
Chicago & N W	68¾	67¾
Do. Preferred	82¾	82¾
St. Paul. Com on	57¾	55
Do. Preferred	80¾	81
Wabash	73¾	71¾
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	46
Pacific Mail	56¾	54¾
Western Union Telegraph	71¾	70¾
Adams Express	90¾	90¾
U. S. Express	64¾	64¾
Wells, Fargo	96¾	96¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	59	59
Reading R. R.	56¾	56¾
Camden & Amboy	128¾	127¾
Delaware Navigation	30	30
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	46¾	47
Central Transportation	46¾	46¾
Empire Transportation	56	55
Union Transportation		83
Pittsburgh Preferred	73	72
N. Y., R., & W. 7-30 Bonds	91	90
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	61¾
Erie R. R.	25¾	25¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾ 5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65 110¾
U. S. 6s	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67 112¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾ 5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68 112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾ U. P. R. R.
U. S. 5-20s '65	110¾ Cr. Pacifics
U. S. 10-40s	109¾ Cr. Pacifics

NEW YORK, January 8, 1872.

The gold market was strong in the morning on the Spanish war and advanced to 109¾, but in the afternoon it became weak and declined to 109¼@109¾; at the close loans were made at 7, 4 and 1-32 per cent. for carrying. Daily clearances $51,000,000. Money ranged from 7 per cent. currency to 7 gold; at times was a little active, but at the close the offerings were liberal; call loans were done at 6 to 6 per cent. The Government bond market was quiet and steady at the close. State bonds were not very active; Tennessees strong. Railway miscellaneous speculation was heavy during the greater part of the day; being unfavorably affected by the Spanish war telegrams from Washington, there was a slight tightness of the money market towards stringency, and prices declined from ¼ to 2¾ per cent.; the greatest activity was in Erie, Cornwall, Western Union, Wabash, Ohios and Union Pacific; Erie was the great feature, and nearly one hundred thousand shares changed hands; late in the afternoon money became decidedly easier, and there was a partial recovery in prices, with increased dealings. Henry Winthrop Gray, Esq., an old member of the Stock Exchange and pioneer of the California wine trade, is announced.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

Gold opened at 109¼, declined to 109¼, advanced to 109¾, declined to 109¼, advanced to 109¾, declined to 109¼, advanced to 109¾

HOME NEWS.

Bank Elections.

To-day our banking institutions with a few exceptions elect their Board of Directors. As all the banks of this city are so well managed it is safe to predict no material change in their directorship. On our first page will be found a list of those whose elections come off to-day.

Mortuary Report.

Following is a report of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending January 7, 1872, as reported by order of the Board of Health:

Alcoholism (delirium tremens), 2; apoplexy (cerebral), 3; apoplexy of the lungs, 1; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 3; diarrhœa, 2; fever, re-mittent, 1; do. scarlet, 2; do. typhus, 2; do typhus, 1; hemorrhage from lungs, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain, 3; inflammation of lungs, 2; marasmus, 1; old age, 3; paralysis, 1; parturition, 1; premature birth, 1; scrofula, 1; small-pox, 12; still births, 3.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 6; from 1 to 2, 6; from 2 to 5, 7; from 5 to 10, 3; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 8; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 8; from 60 to 70, 6; from 70 to 80, 6; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1. Males, 35; females, 25. White, 56; colored 3. Total, 60.

Runaway and Smashup.

On Sabbath afternoon about four o'clock, the horses attached to two buggies, which were being driven from the Allegheny Cemetery where they had been in attendance upon a funeral, took fright and ran away. When near the forks of the road the front barouche came in contact with a buck wagon, in which were seated James M. Kern and wife, of Birmingham. The horses of the second barouche coming up plunged into the wreck of the other two vehicles. The consequence was the smashing were badly hurt. Mr. Kern had an arm broken; Mrs. Kern had her hip bone broken, and received other injury; the occupants of the barouche were all more or less injured, one of the horses was killed, and the three vehicles were almost totally wrecked. The horses belonged to Messrs. Charles & Peebles, of Allegheny. The wounded were all well cared for.

The Meat Market.

The quarterly report made to the Board of Health by Meat Inspector T. W. Lindsey furnishes some very interesting statistics, which will prove palatable to those fond of good roast beef and juicy steak. The people have hardly an idea that the closely worked inspector prevents so much bad meat from finding its way to our tables. Butchers as a general thing are an honorable and clever sort of people, but some fellows get into the business who do not care how they sell or what meat rather than lose money. During the quarter just ended Inspector Lindsey in his rounds among the meat stalls found and condemned and confiscated enough bad meat to poison and disease a whole regiment of people, and his labors have been of the highest importance in a sanitary way. Of the quantity of meat received in the city at the Pittsburgh stock yards, during the quarter, 64 cattle, received in Allegheny, he gives the following exhibit for the quarter:

October—Cattle 11,569; hogs 50,480; sheep 53,488.

November—Cattle 11,362; hogs 73,609; sheep 69,461.

December—Cattle 9,693; hogs 48,377; sheep 43,755.

Dead cattle 27; hogs 965; sheep 909.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the Sandusky Street Baptist Sabbath School, Allegheny city, was held last Sabbath at two o'clock P. M. After the singing of an appropriate piece by the school, prayer was offered by Mr. T. Sloan, Professor L. H. Eaton, Superintendent, read his annual report, showing the school to be in a flourishing condition, there being an enrollment of 416 scholars and an average attendance of 293. Over six hundred dollars were contributed during the year by the schools for missionary and benevolent purposes, and about seven hundred dollars were expended for books, papers, &c. Professor Eaton has been Superintendent of the school for many years, and would seem to have many more yet before him in the good work. Addresses were made by Rev. Jos. A. Kluge, J. S. Hutson, John A. Myler, Esq., and Rev. B. F. Woodburn, pastor of the church. The singing by the children, conducted by Mr. C. E. Willis, was admirable. A solo by Miss Ida Hartung deserves special notice. Although but fourteen years of age, she sang with an accuracy and richness of tone that would do credit to a professional singist. Miss Mary G. Eaton presided at the organ in her usual efficient manner. There was a large attendance of both old and young, and all seemed greatly pleased with the exercises.

The Post and Mr. Hutchison.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Here is MORE of the *Post's* low and contemptible MEANNESS from the issue of the 6th inst.

"Dave Hutchison, like Artemus Ward, attributes his rise in life to his devotion to 'spelling.'" Now that sat-ous write, I have never made any pretensions to literature, but I attribute my rise in life to being a mechanic and workingman, to hard labor and to assiduity, and the fact that the patronage of my friends has surpassed the patronage of the *Post*.

If your readers wish to see a model article, let me refer them to the *Post* for January 3d. It's the only one that can be found. The only original in that is the low and contemptible expressions and vulgar blackguardism it contains. If Editor Timlow, before penning the scathing criticisms upon some of the American journals, could have seen that article, she would have considered it beneath the depths of degradation to which some papers can descend. The *Post* is getting scared. Sweeney Sparks, Tom Bayne, Bone-Morgan-Clinton-Hutchison-Littell feed are threatening to whip all creation, the *Post*, and "that's not all they are going to do." Mr. *Post*, all who attended that banquet were gentlemen, and there is no danger of them making blackguards of themselves for the like of you. The *Post's* "Artemus Ward."

DAVE HUTCHISON.

Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Last evening the Young Men's Jackson Association, gave their annual banquet in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, and as usual, but little was said about the battle and a great deal concerning what the Association considers the Jacksonian principles of the present day. The banquet was given in the fine dining rooms of the Union Depot Hotel, which the Messrs. Murdoch had decorated beautifully twining the pillars with evergreens, and draping the walls with flags and with Nations' banners. The tables were set in the form of a cross—we presume in delicate reference to the cross-roads of Democratic party—and were very elegantly adorned with ornate pyramids of flowers, ices and spun candies, and supplied with canvas-back ducks, fish, venison, grouse, prairie-chickens, quail, oysters, jellies, ices, cakes and other delicacies in great profusion, not to mention sherry, champagne and iced punch. The President, Mr. Malcom Hay, opened the ora-torical proceedings by proposing the first and delicate tribute to the memory of the late Robert Baird Patterson, to whom a standing toast was drank in solemn silence. The secretary, Mr. R. W. Guthrie, read the letters of regret from Messrs. Horatio Seymour, Geo. E. Pendleton, S. S. Cox, Senator Hendricks, and other distinguished Democrats. The first regular toast, "Andrew Jackson" was responded to in a few eminently appropriate remarks by the Hon. Jno. B. Guthrie; Mr. Jas. H. Hopkins res, onded by letter to "The Union," must be preserved;" Mr. Lloyd E. Monaghan, of Chester, responded to "The Democratic party;" Mr. Wm. H. Smith to the "Press and Bar;" Hon. Robert Vaux, of Philadelphia, to "Our Invited Guests." This gentleman made a fine speech, but as he has mentioned General Jackson's bold repulse of Lord Cornwallis or advocated Thomas A. Scott for the Presidency or Government of the Ohio River," Hon. T. J. Keenan to "Official Purity and Reform in the Civil Service," and Mr. A. Loeb to the "Home" form for the Presidency. Let it apply now." Hon. Wm. Witty also made a speech, and the whole affair terminated very pleasantly and was creditable to the Young Men's Jackson Association.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Man Has His Head Crushed to a Jelly by a Fly Wheel.

Yesterday afternoon at about three o'clock, Mr. John Roer, a workman at the mills of Jacob Painter & Sons, in West Pittsburgh, came to his death in a sudden and most terrible manner. He was engaged in operating an ore crusher, which is run by a large belt running from the main shaft in the mill. Attached to the crushing machine is a heavy fly wheel, which runs with great velocity. Mr. Roer having occasion to walk past the fly wheel, from some cause slipped and fell into the pit, his head falling under the wheel, and being crushed to a jelly. Of course death was instantaneous.

Deceased was a German by birth, and leaves a family including a wife and five children. He lived at Saw Mill Run. The Coroner was notified of the sad occurrence, and will hold an inquest to-day.

SLIPPERY PAVEMENTS.

Accidents Yesterday From Falls on the Ice.

Elsewhere we note one or two accidents which resulted to persons from falling upon the icy pavements which abounded everywhere throughout the city. In addition, we have heard of the following accidents:

Some time during the forenoon Mrs. Dodds, who resides on West Ohio street, fell on the pavement, and fractured the bone of the right leg, between the knee and ankle. She was carried to her home near by, and Dr. Ure called in, who reduced the fracture.

Mrs. Dunlap, a lady about sixty years of age, who resides on Sturgeon street, Allegheny, fell on the pavement, breaking her right arm.

A little girl who was "coasting" on Federal street, Allegheny, had her clothes tramped upon by a horse belonging to a stable yard of L. Sproul. Fortunately, when the animal lifted his foot the little girl was thrown to one side, almost entirely uninjured, but very much frightened.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

William Stewart, (or the man giving his name as such), who was arrested on Sunday evening for making an assault on officer Andy Moon, was yesterday discharged, after paying a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Elizabeth Buer yesterday preferred a charge of fornication and bastardy, before Alderman Newbert, against Henry Schaepf. A warrant for Henry's arrest has been placed in the hands of officer Hyer.

Before Alderman Butler James Breen appeared, and charged Thomas Lafferty with assault and battery. Officer Hyer is looking for Lafferty.

Mayor Brush had only six common cases before him yesterday.

Rachel Snyder was arrested on a warrant yesterday, having been charged with breaking a window in Fifth avenue, near Chatham street. She will have a hearing this morning.

Henry Coleman, charged with fornication and bastardy, on oath of Hannah Fix, was arrested last night by Constable Thomas Murdoch, and placed in the lock-up. The information was made before Alderman Taylor, on the 26th of last month.

The young gentleman who created such a sensation last evening at the Opera with that elegant suit of broadcloth which outshone all others, obtained it at Uriling, Follansbee & Co's, south-west corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Organized for 1872.

The Opening Scenes--The Preliminaries of the Organization--The Old Officers Re-elected--Trouble in the Twentieth Ward--Protests Filed--Mayor Blackmore Inaugurated--The Inaugural Addresses--Settling Down to Work.

Yesterday, January 8th, 1872, the members elect and the members holding over, who are to constitute the Pittsburgh Councils for 1872, assembled at their Chambers for the purpose of organizing for the year.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

At two o'clock E. S. Morrow, Esq., Clerk of the old Council, called the Select Branch to order, and stated that the first thing in order would be the receiving of the election returns from the various wards of the city.

MAYOR BRUSH being introduced, presented the returns from the various wards of the city, for members of Select Council.

THE RETURNS.

The Clerk proceeded to read the certificates of election from the various districts, which showed the following result. The names of the new members are marked with an asterisk:

FIRST WARD.
Andrew Miller,
*W. B Hunter.

SECOND WARD.
Wm. Phillips,
*Eg. House.

THIRD WARD.
John Snipton,
*E. A. Montooth.

FOURTH WARD.
Jno. R. McCune,
*Dr. N. McDonald.

FIFTH WARD.
Bernard Rafferty,
*J. O'Neil.

SIXTH WARD.
Thomas Neely,
*S. Morrow.

SEVENTH WARD.
Charles Jeremy,
*John Wilson.

EIGHTH WARD.
Jos. Marshall,
*Geo B. Chalmers.

NINTH WARD.
*Peter Z. Tth,
Jos. Lang.

TENTH WARD.
J. H. Ahl,
*W. J. Friday.

ELEVENTH WARD.
J. M. Hoehn,
*W. C. McCarthy.

TWELFTH WARD.
W. J. Allsale,
*Robt. Liddell.

TWELFTH WARD.
Jacob Kurtz,
James Noonan,
Wm. McConway,
Robert Young,
Henry Buchman,

THIRTEENTH WARD.
C. P. Duff,
Robt. Dickson.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
Evan Jones,
John Fleming,
S. Beymer,
John Gray,

FIFTEENTH WARD.
L. F. Arensberg,
Stephen Deitrich,
Wm. McKim,
Wm. M. Ramsey,

SIXTEENTH WARD.
Robert Watson,
L. H. Morgan,

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
John Moore,
L. E. Jones,
J. W. Campbell,

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
Benj. Darlington,
Henry Wellington,

NINETEENTH WARD.
R. H. Negley,
John R. Mahon,

TWENTIETH WARD.
W. B. Negley,
Henry Bausman,

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
A. J. Woolslayer,
Henry Mosely,

TWENTY SEC'D WARD.
A. M. Barr,
H. Sheridan,

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.
S. S. Brown,
Frank Kohne,
John Semple, Jr.,

When the return from the Twentieth ward was received.

MR. BARR—I object.

MR. GAZZAM—It is necessary for the gentleman to state his objections at once and at length.

MR. HARE—Is it necessary to state it in writing?

MR. GAZZAM—The law says that objections must be stated in full at the time of reading the returns, and that the Councils must immediately hear and decide upon them.

MR. BURGWIN—I do not act in the interest of either party. I did not know that there was any such memorial in town. I only wish the rules carried out strictly. Let us establish a precedent in this matter, but be sure we are right. I claim the gentleman is entitled to be sworn in, according to the *prima facie* evidence. In all legislative bodies this is the rule, and where an election is contested, a city ordinance provides as to how it shall be done. Our proper precedent, having elected a President, is to proceed at once to swear in the members who have the *prima facie* proof of their election, which was their possession of certificates from the election boards.

MR. JEREMY—Mr. Smith was sworn in last year, in Common Council, when his seat was contested. This is a similar case, and the same course should be pursued.

MR. RIDDLE—I admit, it would not be proper or fair for any member to say something, because a member objected without giving a reason. But this is a sworn statement, and it should have its due weight.

MR. BARR—I move that he would insist upon his motion to have Mr. Aiken sworn in.

MR. LITTELL—Heretofore the custom in this Council has been, that where the right of an election is received from the election officers, it is considered legal, and the member holding precedent the case of Mr. Smith had been cited. He (Negley) had made a motion to allow Mr. Smith to take a seat, as he had been returned, and *afterward* the contest was made.

He thought the Twentieth ward was entitled to representation, and they must admit members, and then test the matter afterward.

The question now recurred on Mr. Burgwin's motion that Mr. Aiken be sworn in on the *prima facie* evidence. Carried.

MR. MORROW RE-ELECTED CLERK.

On motion Mr. E. S. Morrow was nominated and elected Clerk of Common Council, by Select Council, and Captain Cooper me-senger. Master Charles Houston was appointed page by the chair.

The oath was then administered to the clerk.

On motion of Mr. BURGWIN, the rules governing the Councils were adopted.

The clerk was instructed to notify Common Council that Select Council was organized and prepared to proceed to business.

After the adjournment of the Joint session, Select branch reassembled.

On motion of Mr. MCCUNE, Council adjourned meet Common Council in joint session.

After the adjournment of the Joint session, Select branch reassembled.

On motion of Mr. MCCUNE, the clerk was instructed to notify Common Council that Select Council was ready to adjourn.

THAT TURN-TABLE.

MR. FRIDAY presented a petition from citizens of the Seventh ward, setting forth that the Pleasant Valley Railway Company had placed a turn-table at the end of their line, in front of the Clayton House. The petition set forth that Street Commissioner Hunter had notified the company that it could not be used without the consent of Councils, and prayed that nothing be done with reference to it except by the appropriate committee. On motion the paper was referred to the Street and Bridges.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.....President.
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

At five minutes past two o'clock Mayor Brush entered the chamber of the Common Council and handed the election returns to Clerk McMaster, who at once called the Council to order and stated that it was his duty to announce the returns and that afterward they must be approved by Council and a President elected.

The returns were then read, showing the following duly chosen representatives from the districts named:

FIRST WARD.
Josiah Cohen,
Jos. M. Gazzam,
F. Schild.

SECOND WARD.
D. W. C. Carroll,
J. C. Mattern,
Addison Arthurs,
Chas. Hauch.

THIRD WARD.
David Sims,
B. Gallisath,
S. P. Fulton.

FOURTH WARD.
John H. Hare,
James Verner,
Gilbert Follansbee,

FIFTH WARD.
R. H. Patterson,
T. C. Riley,
T. A. Pender,

SIXTH WARD.
Peter Price,
Elwin Bindley,
Henry Meyer,
George Moffitt.

SEVENTH WARD.
David L. Fleming,
John Lowery,
Peter Spreyer,

EIGHTH WARD.
Joseph Monroe,
John McGimpsey,
William Kerr,

NINTH WARD.
F. X. Raible,
M. Rush,
A. Lieber,

TENTH WARD.
Samuel Cameron,
Joseph Barnhan,

ELEVENTH WARD.
A. G. McCandless,
H. W. Oliver, Jr.,
John Semple, Jr.,

Wards.	Blackmore.	Morgan.	Magee.	Shirk.	McGowan.
	Mayor.		*Treasurer.*		*Controller.*
1	335	231	276	231	324
2	253	206	361	185	496
3	214	132	154	19	353
4	225	235	277	183	448
5	605	67	481	111	622
6	397	354	387	354	747
7	367	193	341	216	556
8	310	385	414	277	696
9	334	196	279	210	523
10	268	118	118	264	386
11	306	273	319	256	574
12,1st pct	249	122	179	230	421
12,2d pct	217	170	183	205	385
13,1st pct	183	146	164	124	291
13,2d pct	43	22	29	38	68
14	282	366	430	201	587
15	234	199	267	225	452
16,1st pct	110	95	101	107	207
16,2d pct	124	116	116	127	237
17	276	285	314	344	605
18	78	59	83	75	158
19	146	199	234	113	342
20	222	168	177	190	362
21,1st pct	152	187	179	125	304
21,2d pct	112	20	19	13	32
22	19	78	88	10	98
23	149	113	119	141	262
	6,184	4,801	5,963	4,861	10,763

Blackmore's majority.....1,383
Magee's majority.....1,102

The returns after being footed up by the clerks, were handed to President Gross, by whom they were announced.

MR. MORROW moved their approval. Carried.

MR. RIDDELL moved the appointment of a committee to wait upon the officers elect and bring them in for the purpose of the oath of office.

Carried and Messrs. John W. Riddell, John H. Hare and R. H. Patterson appointed.

The Committee after a brief absence returned with the officers elect, when Mr. Riddell introduced them to Council:

THE MAYOR'S INAUGURAL.

The Mayor elect, Mr. James Blackmore, was then invited to the desk, and as he came forward was greeted with applause. When quiet was restored, and the oath of office was administered by President Gross, Mr. Blackmore said:

Mr. President and Gentlemuun of the Select and Common Council of Pittsburgh.

My fellow-citizens, irrespective of political opinion, having again elected me chief magistrate of this great and prosperous manufacturing city, I feel it but due to them on this occasion to express my profound gratitude for this unsolicited expression of their confidence and trust. Elected by the people of Pittsburgh, all party tests will be forgotten in the choice of police officers and other subordinates, who will be chosen entirely with regard to their honesty and capacity, and if subsequently found deficient, will be promptly removed to make way for more competent public servants. I will also endeavor to enforce properly the ordinances now extant, from time to time been enacted in your honorable bodies, and will watch with peculiar regard the pecuniary interests of our great city.

Gentlemen, accept my thanks for your courtesy on this occasion, with this expression of my sincere desire, that the utmost harmony and cordiality may prevail in our future intercourse, and that we may thoroughly cooperate in promoting the interest of the city at large. [Loud and long continued applause.]

After concluding his inaugural, the Mayor said he desired to announce a few of his appointments; the others would be known in due time. For Chief of Police he had selected Mr. John Irwin; for Clerk, Mr. James Patterson, and for Captain of the Night Watch, Mr. Thomas Cupples. [Applause.]

This ceremony being over, the Mayor came down to the floor again and received the congratulations of friends.

It was announced that the Treasurer and Controller would be sworn in by the Mayor when they assumed the duties of their respective offices.

Joint session then adjourned.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

New Directors for Banks and Insurance Companies.

Annual elections occurred yesterday for new boards of Directors, in many of our banks and insurance companies, with the following result, so far as we have been able to learn:

ALLEMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—Twelve Directors to be elected. Robert C. Schmertz, William F. Lang, Charles Meyran, Joseph Abel, William Carr, Martin Heyl, Peter Keil, Joseph Morganstern, Sr., C. J. Schultz, Christian Seibert, August Schaefer and Jacob Wiesenhahn.

M. & M. INSURANCE COMPANY.—James I. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, John W. Chalfant, Thomas Bakewell, Wm. Lea, Isaiah Dickey, William Walker, Mark W. Watson, Robert Jamison, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver, W. A. Reed, Joseph Hay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE, OF ALLEGHENY.—W. W. Martin, John Brown, Jr., John A. Myler, A. L. Gazzam, O. H. Hutchinson, James Shorbart, Robert Lea, Geo. Gerst, John Thompson, Jos. Myers, C. C. Boyle, Jacob Kopp, Jos. McVarish and Joseph Eichbaum, Jr.

FEDERAL INSURANCE, OF ALLEGHENY.—A. McFarland, S. H. Hartman, Edward Gregg, Valentine Best, Joseph A. Fetzandt, Wm. Schoyer, W. J. Langfitt, W. George Gibson, Samuel Dyer, Wm. Roseburg, Joseph Kirkpatrick, B. Bowman, A. W. Irwin, Jacob Heyl, M. B. Suydam, Albert Pitcairn, D. D. Moore, W. H. Parke, C. P. Whiston, H. S. McGeary.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS (Allegheny).—James McBrier, Arthur Barry, John Myler, W. A. Reed, Alfred Slack, James Park, Jr., F. Eshelman, Joseph Myers and D. MacFarlane.

ALLEGHENY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Wm. Brum, William M. Stewart, Joseph Leuthner, D. D. Watterson, Jacob Rush, Robert Smith, Gottlieb Faas, Jacob Rush, John A. Scott, J. S. Slagle, S. H. Geyer, R. B. Mowry, H. D. Hubbard.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—William Phillips, John Watt, John E. Parke, C. H. Beatty, Jr., Frank Vankirk, John Caldwell, Jared M. Brush, Samuel F. Shriver, James D. Verner, Charles Arbuckle, Samuel McCrickart, William Flanigan.

PENN AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.—William Smith, Chas. H. Armstrong, John Welsh, Robert Pitcairn, William Freeman, J. H. Nobbs, John J. Torley, G. J. Rosenbaum, Wm. W. Rigdon, J. B. Hill, J. Kurtz, Alexander Black, James H. Lyon.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—C. Hoeveler, Ed. De Barnne, C. Barenfield, A. Groetzinger, H. E. Weith, Joseph Lang, Andreas Meyer, H. Dallmeyer and A. W. Tim. J. F. Havekotte, H. Herr, J. Linke.

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Charles Meyran, Henry A. Peters, Alex. E. Dowe, Samuel Robert B. Townsend, Wilson Cunningham, R. J. Grace, John H. Page, Jr., G. L. B. Fetterman, Robert J. Cunningham, Jr., Wm. Lea, Theodore E. Tack, A. F. Dalzell, J. S. Adams.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Irwin, Jr., Capt. William Dean, Harvey Childs, O. Hunter, Charles Hays, Robert H. Davis, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Capt. J. T. Donaldson, Wm. Nevin, Hugh S. Fleming and James S. McCord.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. H. Hopkins, A. Fahnestock, Wm. Thaw, Alexander C. Lappe, Alex. Tindle, Calvin Adams, John Evans, Jacob H. Walter, C. D. Arnsthal, Louis Morgan and Jno. R. Shannon.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cash Insurance Company, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

Robert King, John F. Jennings, Samuel McClurkan, John Floyd, James M. Bailey, N. J. Bigley, John S. Wilock, Capt. Madison Bailey, Alexander Chambers, Jake Ehl, Daniel Wallace, Thomas Smith, S. H. Hartman.

THE NEW SOUTHERN ROUTE.

Pittsburgh Virginia and Charlestown Railroad—Annual Meeting Yesterday—The Condition of the Enterprise—Board of Directors for 1872.

Yesterday the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charlestown Railroad Company held their annual meeting at their office on Fourth avenue, to receive the reports of the officers and elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

The meeting was organized at twelve o'clock, when Mr. Samuel Rea was called upon to preside, and Mr. D. P. Corwin selected as Secretary. The President, B. F. Jones, then presented his report, which was exceedingly full and interesting, but is merely a brief summary of the reports of the other officers. From it the condition of the enterprise is made apparent, and the fact was noted that there now fourteen sections, extending from Pittsburgh to Dravosburg under contract, and the work being pushed forward rapidly. From Pittsburgh to Becks Run, a distance of seven miles the track was pronounced completed, and it is expected that that portion of the road would be ready to be opened by February 15th. From Pittsburgh to Dravosburg there would be a double track and from the latter point to Monongahela City a single line. Some difficulty had been experienced in procuring ties, but enough had been collected to complete the upper section of the line, and contracts let to Jones & Laughlin's works. Some rails had been laid, and in a few days the connection would be made with the "Panhandle" road in Birmingham—the new road being thus connected with the Pan Handle road and Wheeling as the Pittsburgh starting point. The best of iron was being used for the tracks, and the road being built in the most substantial manner. The report closed with a reference to the reports of the heads of departments for fuller details of the work of the year.

The report of the engineer, Mr. J. M. Byers, and of the Secretary, Mr. D. P. Corwin, were then read and together with the President's report, ordered to be published.

The election for officers and a Board of Directors for the ensuing year was then entered into. The polls closed at two o'clock, the following being the result of the election:

President—B. F. Jones. Vice-President—John Scott. Directors—George Black, W. W. Martin, Joseph Walton, Wm. J. Howard, Henry D. Hilers, J. C. Hilers, Alex. Patton.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Splendid Opportunity is Offered by Messrs. Frazier Brothers, No. 138 Pennsylvania Avenue, Allegheny.

A splendid opportunity is now presented by Messrs. Frazier Brothers to persons who may have been contemplating the purchase of a homestead. They are offering some of the most desirable property in Allegheny, as will be seen by their advertisement on our first page. The four new brick buildings on Beech street, and convenient to the West Parks, are in many respects desirable locality. The buildings are new and have all the modern improvements, which will present them favorably to one who is about to make a purchase. They have also for rents, furnished or unfurnished, the second, third and fourth floors of the elegant new brick building situated on Federal street, corner of Diamond, finished with a view of adapting them for hotel purposes. The arrangements and consequence of such neglience, the plaintiffs would be entitled to a verdict at their hands. That in order further to save the defendants from any positive hardship which might result from submitting this question to them, the court in order to more fully consider the very novel and important question involved, would submit and send out with the jury a form of special verdict. By this, in the case of the plaintiff, the Court would be enabled to reserve the question, as raised in defendant's seventh point, whether at law, under all the circumstances in the case, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover at all.

Holiday Sale.

Entire magnificent stock of Dry Goods to be closed out regardless of cost.

Silk Velvets,
Rich Poplins,
Beautiful Plaids,
English Waterproofs,
Black Peeks,
Blanket shawls,
Velveteens, &c.
Secure a bargain.

JAMES H. HEARD & CO.,
No. 52 Sixth street.
6-7-TH.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

In this Court, the case of Kirkpatrick & Lyons vs. W. J. Kountz, was resumed.

The examination of Mr. Fred. Fisher, who was on the stand at the adjournment of the Court on Friday, having been called by plaintiffs, was resumed. He testifies as follows:

We had an arrangement with the Valley Railroad until the month of September—including that month—for drawbacks, which arrangement was to continue for a year; but after that month the road refused to comply; we expected it to run the year, but they would not pay the last three months of the year 1869; "drawback" is an abatement of freight.

Cross-examined—I decline to answer the question, what considerations passed from me to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; [Court decided the question proper]; the consideration was that we were to ship no oil by bulk boats; but by rail; the arrangement was not in writing; there was no definite time stated; it was my understanding that it was to last a year; we continued

SHIPPING OIL EVERY MONTH

in the year; the road refused to pay us drawbacks in October, 1869; when we were shipping in October I thought it was under the arrangement of drawbacks, but the road refused to pay us for that month; it was early in November that I heard the road refused to pay the October drawbacks; we shipped oil under the drawback contract until we received notice that they wouldn't pay for October, and we continued shipping oil the same; we never stopped; I shipped all the oil I could on the road, and when the railway opened I shipped all the oil we could in that way.

Q. Can you tell why the A. V. R. R. Co. refused to carry out the contract? Witness declined to answer.

The Court then directed the witness to answer.

A. They said we had violated the contract; they did not assign any other reason; when they refused to pay the drawbacks they told us we had violated the contract; I shipped all my oil in November, 1869, on the Valley Road; every person shipping got their drawbacks; there were others shipping besides ourselves.

Re-direct—When the river rose we shipped by river; I shipped every barrel I could both by rail and river.

Re-cross-examined—I was a very large seller; any body who wanted to, could buy oil from me; the last of November I sold at 16½; it went down to fifteen and then up to eighteen cents the last of December; "spot oil" is a cash sale.

James Lyons, sworn—Am a member of the firm of Kirkpatrick & Lyons (contract shown); have seen the contract before; it was originally assigned and delivered to Fisher Bros.; objected to by defendant's counsel, and objection overruled.] This contract was delivered for Fisher Bros.; it was assigned to them June 24th, 1869; the signature is our firm's, and is Mr. Kirkpatrick's; know defendant, knew that Fishers had the contract.

Cross-examined—We occasi nally bought oil for other persons; we bought for ourselves and bought for the Petroleum Association in November, 1868.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, sworn—Am a member of the firm of Kirkpatrick & Lyons; the firm made that contract with Captain Kountz; we bought 2,000 barrels for Fisher Bros.; I signed the firm name to the assignment; Mr. Fisher took it away with him; Capt. K. and I had a conversation in regard to the contract; he said he was glad the contract was not in our hands and that the Fisher's had it; don't recollect when he told me that; it was in the fall of the year; the contract is in the usual form, as is also the assignment.

Cross-examined—The day afterward re-called and testified that he had gone with Mr. Fred Fisher to see Captain Kountz on the 31st of December, 1869; that Mr. F. made a proposition for the oil, and that he had said "that was all right;" he also said, "Go to Mr. Benn and he will deliver you 2,000 barrels of oil." On cross-examination witness said the oil had never been tendered to him, nor did Mr. Fisher tender Captain K. any money in his presence. Mr. F said he was ready to receive the oil and to pay for it, and he demanded it according to the contract.

Frederick Fisher recalled—I saw Captain K. on the 31st of December on a steamboat lying at the foot of Market street in company with Mr. Kirkpatrick; I told him I was ready to receive and pay for the oil; he said it was all right, and we came up to the wharf; the contract with Kirkpatrick & Lyons says that they shall receive from me a certain amount of oil; they never made a demand upon me for the oil; I cannot tell everything which occurred when Kirkpatrick and I came to the boat; he said he demanded the oil; Captain K. came back and said to me that John Benn would deliver me the oil; I met Mr. B. at the telegraph office and he said he had no oil belonging to Captain K.

Cross-examined—This was about noon.

The contract and assignment were here offered in evidence, and the case for the plaintiffs rested.

MORE EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

Capt Kountz, sworn—I am the defendant in the action; had a talk with Mr. Schmertz about October, 1869, on the future prospects of the oil market; I asked his opinion as to the probable price of oil during the latter part of the current year; Mr. Schmertz said that the oil shut-or long deliveries, that is during the year; while in the telegraph office on the 30th of June, he again advised me to sell short on long delivers—what was meant by this was to sell for future delivery at any time within the year; at the suggestion of Mr. Fisher I left the telegraph office and offered to sell 2,000 barrels; I had great faith in Mr. F's. judgment in the oil business; I never transacted any business in November or early in December, in 1869, that Kirkpatrick & Lyons had transferred the contract that Mr. F. had with them to make, to the firm of Fisher Brothers; I remarked to Mr. Kirkpatrick or Lyons when they signed the contract, that I was sold and had sold with it and did not object, on the ground that I would not recognize Mr. Fisher in the transaction; I made no objection also on the ground that they had no right to make the transfer without my consent, as the contract reads that I bind myself to deliver to Kirkpatrick & Lyons 2,000 barrels of oil and that they shall receive from me that amount of oil; they have made a demand upon me for the oil; neither Kirkpatrick or Lyons ever tendered me the boat and demanded the oil; I simply retold them to go to Mr. Benn and he would deliver them the oil; the oil at the end of January, when the boil rine had died out. Mr. Fred Fisher never notified me of the transfer of this or any other contract until he came to see Mr. Kirkpatrick to the steamboat, which was the first time I knew of it; Mr. Fisher told me in the fall he held a number of contracts of mine, but did not say what they were or that they were transferred contracts. Here the matter rested.

Cross examined—My principal business is managing steamboat and railroad interests; have river interests also; my impressions are that I had left pittsburgh on the 30th of June, in June, 1869; I was not dealing largely in oil in the spring of 1869; cannot state how many contracts I held on that time; commenced with the oil business some time in 1863, and continued in it until 1865, when I left about $150,000 and left the business; did not buy until 1869; sold oil contracts short this year from April till June; sold to Jno. S. Dowe, who is a telegraph office, and had frequent casual conversations with him. Mr. F. told me he was selling short. I lost and made some money in contracts. I paid Mr. F. $1,400 or $1,500 on contracts. I did not make any sum approximating $20,000; don't remember saying I was pleased that Fisher Bros had the contract; I do not know whether I qualified the remark that the transfer was all right; don't remember saying to Mr. Fisher that the contract; I go to Benn and he would deliver them the oil; I may have said that Benn would deliver the oil after January 1st.

Redirect—The conversation was some time in November or December, 1871.

Re-cross—Mr. Stewart—Defendant rests, and the plaintiffs offered

REBUTTING EVIDENCE.

Fred. Fisher called—I never advised Captain Kountz then or at any other time to buy or sell a barrel of oil; he did not say anything about Benn delivering the oil after January 1st.

Cross-examined—My book-keeper attends to the collection of contracts; don't know why I bought this contract; don't know the reasons I have already given.

This will be seen by the charge, as briefly given above, if the jury find for the defendants the case will end where it is. If, however, they find for the plaintiffs, it will come before the court in some one the question of law I bought this contract, other than the reasons I have already given.

As will be seen by the charge, as briefly given above, if the jury find for the defendants the case will end where it is. If, however, they find for the plaintiffs, it will come before the court in *banc* upon the question of law reserved, viz.: to defendants legal liability, under any circumstance, and can then be taken to the Supreme Court for ultimate determination as either party may see proper. No verdict up to the latest accounts.

The first case taken up in the Quarter Sessions this morning was that of Mary Ann Moore vs. Capt. D. D. Litter. This was an action to recover $125, alleged to be due on a contract for oil barrels. On trial.

Judge Hampton expects to resume the case of Downer et al vs. W. H. Brown this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The jury in the case of Myers Updegraff, indicted for arson, Fire Marshal Butler prosecutor, came into court yesterday morning. They found the defendant guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the court.

David Cuffey, indicted for felonious assault and battery in cutting Fram Clare with a razor, was convicted. Sentence deferred.

Andrew Ruliger and Michael Cavenaugh, indicted for feloniously entering Force & Bros., on Liberty street on the 12th of November last, were placed on trial. The jury found both defendants guilty.

The case of D. P. Smyth, indicted for fraudulently disposing of property, J. S. Patterson prosecutor, was also allowed to be settled on payment of costs by prosecutor.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Mary McKinney, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, was next taken up. On trial.

Trial List for Tuesday.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frederick Myer,	Wm. Lyles,
Edward Fallburn,	John Berger,
Wm. Dinges,	John Mayoner,